The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
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BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
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HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
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VOL. III. NO. 85 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 12. 1915. PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
1915 April				
11th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	-- --	--
9th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May	Persia	8000	-- --	--
7th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
11th "	Caledonia	8000	-- --	--
22nd "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
26th "	Kashmir	9000	-- --	--

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kanagawa Maru	K. Higo	6238	11th April	23rd April
Kasuga Maru	H. Nomura	5348	18th April	25th April
Kirin Maru	B Tsuda	3801	25th April	7th May
Iyo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	3rd May	15th May

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN- KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or shorter periods at rates of interest which be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS ducted rules for which can be obtained plication.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Cairo -- --	7700	10th April	12th April
City of Poona -- --	7474	15th May	-- --
City of Calcutta -- --	7636	-- --	19th May
City of Birmingham --	7497	12th June	-- --
City of Lahore -- --	6947	16th June	-- --

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class *Single.	2nd class Return.
Marseilles	Rs. 578	Rs. 891	Rs. 429	Rs. 649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	463	4
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	999	--	73[illegible]

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund 1,175,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

Free! Free! Free!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY
69/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

"LINGA," 2,185, Monday, 12th April 11 a.m. ¶ P.B., D. & C.M.

"DWARKA," 1,695, Thursday, 15th April 9 a.m. §C.M.

"LHASA," 2,148, Friday, 16th April †Direct.

¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.
§ Cutch Mandvi.
†On arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 15th April via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons on Thursday, 15th April calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "VARELA," 4,645 tons, on or about 22nd April, via Porebunder, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

12th April 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Elysia"	-- 6368	J. Kinnaird	9th April 1915
S.S. "Circassia"	--6722	C.J. Osborne R.N.R.	17th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	-- 6388	-- -- -- --	3rd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and exprienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATIO

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

ICO

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our:—
I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent per cent. value of their money but more.
I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.
I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mrs. Walness (Miraj) Dr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., (Collector of Surat), Rt. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur), Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veteriary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO. LTD.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy B—14

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 51TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs.	39,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs.	26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs.	13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs.	10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

SCOTLAND:

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

F. B. LAMBERT

(Established 1881)

BRITISH PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER

LONDON

has appointed Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY AND POONA, his Sole Agents for the sale of his

OVERSTRUNG UPRIGHT AND BABY GRAND MODELS

specially built for the climate of India to compete with and beat the German Pianos, both in

VALUE AND PRICE

His first consignment of Upright Overstrung Pianos may now be inspected at the

PIANO SALOON OF

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientain
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles	Osaka	
(Cal. U.S.A.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5819

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2464

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND Co., LTD, Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 306

WANTED.

WANTED—Applicants for China Clay produced in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions. Apply to the DIRECTOR-GENERAL of Revenue, H. H. the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad, Deccan. 124

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply good in or outside board, 1st class cook, 2 meals Rs. 60 p.m., for 2 Rs. 100. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 114

WANTED CLERK with good knowledge of accounts, one used to Oliver Typewriter preferred. Pay for competent man up to Rs. 60 per mensem. Apply sharp between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. at Bombay Volunteer Artillery, Head Quarters, (No. 6 Block), Colaba. 289

WANTED immediately a QUALIFIED ENGINEER, to work as Manager and Engineer for a railway partly ready for opening and partly under construction. Persons having open line and construction experience only should apply with copies of testimonials stating terms. Apply to Box No. 255 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 263

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a Ceylonese who has an intimate knowledge of book-keeping and is well versed in accounts of any description. Good references. Willing to accept Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply to "E.N.C." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 115

WANTED GRADUATES, UNDER-GRADUATES and MATRICS as TEACHERS in the New English High School, Nagpur. Graduates not attending Law and others having experience will be offered good prospects. The intending candidates should at once apply stating minimum terms.
G. J. PURUSHE,
120 Headmaster.

WANTED TRAINED Certificated Resident Mistress (Ch. of England communicant) with knowledge of Music, for K. G. and Standard I.
Salary Rs. 72 per mensem with board, washing, medical attendance and contribution to Provident Fund, also fees per head for any Music pupils instructed. Please apply with copies of testimonials to HEAD MISTRESS, Mayo School and Orphanage, Simla. 120

A WELL CONNECTED and refined Mohammedan gentleman (batchelor) 23 years old graduate drawing Rs. 135 p.m. desires to correspond with a well educated girl or her guardians with a view to matrimony. She must be handsome, healthy, cheerful and under eighteen. Difference of caste or creed no bar, if otherwise suitable. Correspondence strictly private. Address with particulars to Box No. 268, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 312

WANTED.—A Gujarati-knowing retired Government Judicial officer or a B.A., LL.B., of some years' standing for the combined post of District Magistrate and State Munsiff, Idar State. Pay Rs. 125 to start. Applications, which must come before 25th April, should be addressed to:—
DEWAN,
IDAR STATE,
321 Himatnagar, Mahi Kantha.

WANTED.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED ROOM, with bath, gas or electric light. Moderate rent. Apply to Box No. 270, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle. 319

WANTED a SECOND HAND 2 Ton MOTOR WAGON. Apply to HEATLY and GRESHAM, LTD., 75, Hornby Road, Bombay. 279

WANTED by English Firm a competent LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST, good salary and permanent position. Apply to Box No. 257, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 273

THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL, GHORA GALI.—Owing to increase of Staff the following posts are vacant. Asst. Master, Rs. 125-5-150. Trained Govt. Pensionable Post. Asst. Music Mistress Rs. 100. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 238

WANTED a WATER-WORKS ENGINEER. Candidates with experience of well-water works need apply. State lowest salary, forwarding copies of testimonials to THE POLITICAL & JUDICIAL SECRETARY, Palanpur State. 122

AN EXPERIENCED and CERTIFICATED LADY TEACHER desires to teach English to Parsi ladies, or high class Hindu ladies. Evening hours. Apply to Box No. 514, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 116

WANTED.—LIHGT CAR, new or second-hand of recent model, any good make; must have two-seater COUPE body with inside drive and a dicky seat behind. Apply to Box No. 265, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED BOARD and RESIDENCE in Fort, Apollo Bunder, or vicinity by married couple. Requirements: Bedroom with bathroom attached, Electric lights and fans. Only applications, stating terms, which must be moderate, will be entertained. Apply to Box No. 516, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 130

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE for 2 seater, Clement Bayard 5 seater in daily use. Apply Dr. BILLIMORIA, opposite London Hotel, Grant Road. 266

TORPEDO BODIED SIDLEY MOTOR CAR for sale, going very cheap. For particulars apply to Box No. 269, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 315

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 272

FOR SALE—A nice looking Roan C. B. PONY (gelding) about 13 hands, 7½ years, complete with saddle and bridle, very useful for district work. Price Rs. 200 or near offer. Sold for no fault. Apply to Box No. 216, Advt. Dept,, "Bombay Chronicle." 5818

OFFERS are invited for letting from 1st May 1915, stables in Bhindy Bazar, Parel Road, now in the occupation of Mr. KURSONDAS GOVINDJI, Contractor Livery stables. Apply to
RATANJI KAVASJI, Secretary,
The Haji Zenal Abidin, Shirazi Trust.
No. 1 Ash Lane, Fort. 318

FOR SALE—MAJOR R. M. CARTER I.M.S. proceeding on services wishes to dispose of his 10 H. P. Clement-Bayard car.
NEW in 1913, in excellent condition, complete with all fittings, Delivery on 17th April. Price Rs. 3,750.
Inspection and trial can be arranged on application to.—
THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR AND ELECTRIC CO., LTD.
303 New Queen's Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET

TO LET.—DEVLALI, CAMP VIEW, Nasik Road, large bungalow, well furnished, water laid. Apply JAMSHED & Co., Devlali. 123

TO LET—A nicely situated BUNGALOW, with plenty of water and every other convenience at Bhangerwadi, Lonavla. Apply to RAJARAM TUKARAM, 21, Hummum St., Bombay. 324

TO BE LET.—With immediate possession a splendid ground floor in "Alexandra House," Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, either furnished or unfurnished.
Apply to:—
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 290

TO BE LET.—The GROUND FLOOR of BATHA HOUSE right on the Sea on the West side in Middle Colaba. This is one of the best houses in Colaba. Rent only Rs. 175.
Apply to—
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street.
Office Telephone, No. 2611.
House Telephone, No. 458. 290

ON HIRE:—Poona to Mahableshwar, "ITALA" the best and most reliable noiseless Motor Car.
For five passengers Rs. 75.
For six passengers Rs. 90, with one hundred pounds of luggage free.
For Panchgani Rs. 10 less than above charges. Further particulars on enquiry.
Messrs. D. B. KOTWAL & SONS,
No. 2392, South Petty Staff Lines,
Camp, Poona. 317

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—For Parsis only at Murzban Road, 1st floor of Contractor's Building, electric lights and fans, from 1st May. 217

TO BE LET.—2 Godowns bearing Nos. G & H. Sassoon Dock Colaba Insurance minimum. Doors are fire proof. Apply to KHIMJI VISHRAM, Dana Bunder. 259

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

TO LET.—Two FURNISHED BUNGALOWS. Ideal situation outside the Woods, Lanoulie. For rent and particulars apply to Mrs. BREWIN, 5, Cross Road, Wanourio, Poona. 119

TO LET—Two FURNISHED ROOMS, a bed room and sitting room, electric lights and fans, suitable for married couple or 2 bachelors. Apply to Box No. 515, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 118

TO LET—2 nice flats on second floor of Petit Mansions, Sleater Road. Open 3 sides, commodious, with electric light, and upto date. Next to Tram, Train, Victoria Stand. Apply to Box No. 271, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 320

TO LET—At Bellasis Road Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, the upper floor of a bungalow, containing two large bedrooms with bath-rooms, a capacious hall and two other rooms. For rent, etc., apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agents, No. 9, Hornby Road. 264

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.
and
In the matter of the INDIAN GUARANTEE and SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition presented to the High Court on the 8th day of April, 1915, for confirmation of a Special Resolution to add in the Memorandum of Association the following clause namely: "This Association may amalgamate with or transfer its business to any other Company" is directed to be heard before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 19th day of June 1915. Any Creditor or shareholder of the Company desiring to oppose the making of an order for such addition should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel. A copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or shareholder of the Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regular charges for the same.
Dated this 9th day of April, 1915.
SMETHAM, BYRNE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association Limited. 310

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHAH HURGOWANDAS RANCHODDAS, of Charada and Bombay Visa Nagar Vania Hindoo Merchant. .....Deceased.
(1) CHAGANLAL RANCHODDAS and (2) MANSUKRAM RANCHODDAS, both at present residing at Champagully in the city of Bombay and (3) VITHALDAS ANOOPCHAND residing at Popatwady in the city of Bombay, all Visa Nagar Vania Hindoo merchants the surviving executors according to the tenor of the said Will.. .....Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Thirtieth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fifteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Seal of the High Court at Bombay. Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HAWARD,
The 30th day of March, 1915.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.
Petitioners' Attorneys.

AMBAJI TARANGA LIGHT RAILWAY CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of 100 tons of the best Bengal Steam Coal (17 seam) will be received by the undersigned at their office in 4 Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, on or before 12 noon of the 6th May 1915.
The total quantity to be delivered at Varetha via Mehsana B. B. & C. I. Ry., in three instalments as under:—
30 before the 31st May 1915.
30 before the 31st July 1915.
40 before the 31st October 1915.
A deposit of 5 per cent. of the amount tendered for, must be made at the Company's Office without which no tender will be accepted. The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
BHALCHANDRA & NAGINDASS,
263 Agents.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY, will be held in the vestry of ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH on MONDAY, the 12th April, at 7 p.m. All members of the Society are invited to attend.
R. M. GRAY,
315 Joint Hon. Secretary.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI SETHNA, Mr. SHAVAKSHAW RUTTONJI SETHNA, Bai DHUNBAIJI, widow and administratrix of SORABJI RUTTONJI SETHNA, Bai NAVAZBAI SHAPURJI SETHNA, JEHANGIR SHAPURJI SETHNA, SHIRINBAI SHAPURJI SETHNA and Bai NAVAZBAI TEMULJI PESTONJI SETHNA, and PESTONJI SORABJI SETHNA, the last two the surviving executors of the late Temulji Pestonji Sethna, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.
All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance sale trust gift lease lien charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 57 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the stables and well standing thereon situate lying and being at Old Sonapur Lane without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement two thousand and twenty-two square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with the land next hereinafter described under Old Nos. 568-69 New No. 2666 Old Survey No. 42 and Survey Nos. 8206 and 8236 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Old Sonapur Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Nakhoda Mahomedalli Rogay, on or towards the North partly by the Old Sonapur Lane and partly by the property known as Dhakji Dadaji Dharamshala and on or towards the South by Chandan Wady Lane which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3261, 3262-66 and 3456-62 and Street Nos. 1, 2, 6, 95, 117 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.
SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement dwelling houses or chawls standing thereon situate lying and being at Chandan Wady Lane without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 776 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with the land hereinbefore described under Old Nos. 568-69 New No. 2666 Old Survey No. 42 and New Survey Nos. 8206, 8236 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East and South by the property of the Bombay Improvement Trust and on or towards the North and West by Chandan Wady Lane which said premises are assessed by the Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3325, 3326-3331 (1) 3332 (1) 3332 (2) and Street Nos. 22-24, 26 and 1. 6, 7, 7A and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.
Dated this 10th day of April, 1915.
EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE.
LOCATION NEXT TO CHARNI ROAD STATION

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
Last Farewell Night
AND
Benefit Performance
Under the Patronage of
H. E. Lord Willingdon Governor of Bombay
IN AID OF
The Bombay Presidency Branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund
When half the gross takings will be handed over to the above Fund.
Booking for Boxes & First Chairs at Messrs. Rose & Co., daily for this occasion and Rs. 2, 1 & annas 8 Tickets sold daily at the Circus.
N.B.—Free List entirely suspended (Press excepted) on this occasion.

Special Matinee Performance
To-day at 5 p.m.
In aid of the Parsi Unemployed War Fund
Doors open at 4. Commence at 5 p.m.
Booking at the Circus Tent Daily from 9 to 12 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.
PRICES AS USUAL.
W. HARMSTON, Proprietor. R. ALTON & W. SYMONS, Agents.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
LAST FEW NIGHTS OF THE PRESENT ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 AT THE GAIETY.
TO-NIGHT 10 O'CLOCK SHOW AT EDWARDES THEATRE
(Late La Scala) Kalbadevi Road.
STILLWELL THE MYSTIC
Assisted by
MDLLE. ELSIE
In a series of Startling Illusions, Wonderful Magical Feats and Lively Patter.
THE LADY IN RED
A Modern Prophet who predicts the Future.
MINIATURE MARIE
Beautiful Singer and Dainty Dancer.
Our Star Drama of Absorbing Interest.
THE VOICE OF THE ANGELS
Our Topical and War Gazette, etc.
Lookout Thursday next
SPECIAL GALA NIGHT
and opening debut of
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
Comedian and Dancer,
VONNIE LAMOR
Comedienne.
Direct from Empire and Oxford Theatres London.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p.m.
KINEMACOLOR
THE KING'S VISIT TO BOMBAY
Landing at Apollo Bunder—The Drive Through the City—Welcome by Indian School Children—The Delhi Durbar.
FIGHT FOR THE ARGONNE
WIFFLES—THE MASKED MARKSMAN.
MORE MUSICAL COMEDY.
A bright little production originally produced by Seymour Hicks and Ellaine Terris—
"PAPA'S WIFE"
presented by
MISS VIOLET FRAMPTON and MR. JAMES MCGRATH.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH
Charni Road.
TO-NIGHT
THE REFINED SHOW FOR REFINED PEOPLE
THROUGH ONE MAN'S CRIME
A lively modern drama featuring MISS ELEANOR WOODRUFF who has lately delighted the English audiences by her beautiful acting. For excellence of acting and power of sustained interest this drama is equal to the best we have ever shown.
A SOUL'S AWAKENING
A RED-INDIAN DRAMA of UNUSUAL THEME
AND
a Novel Amercian Comedy entitled
HUBBY & THE PAWN-TICKET
If you owe yourself a laugh see this Comedy.
We beg to draw the attention of our clients to the coming editions of
PATHE'S GAZETTE
which will contain exclusive and first hand pictures from the Russian front.
Time and Prices as usual.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.
DANCING AND SKATING
Confetti Evening
9-30 to Midnight
WEDNESDAY, 14th April

NOTICE.

FOR SELLING OFF WHOLE STOCK OF
BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.

AT the suggestion of our customers we are going to make further reduction in all of our surplus stocks.
From the 1st to 10th of April each of the purchasers will be entitled to get a Prize Coupon.
The following 24 Prizes totally worth Rupees one hundred will be distributed amongst the successful numbers of the coupons.
For further particulars please see the advertisement on the door.
47, Hornby Road, Fort.

MONEY & HOW YOU CAN GET IT
IF you wish to possess Powerful Brain and thereby invent Money-making Schemes,
IF you wish to increase and preserve your Youthful Appearance and Beauty even after seventy,
IF you wish to have excellent Health and avoid sickness and to acquire Personal Magnetism, Ambition and Fearlessness,
IF you wish to win over people in your daily business and make success doubly sure
USE ALWAYS
'TONE—VIGORIEN.'
and follow its simple directions. That is why it is so popular amongst all.
Hundred tablets cost Rs. 5, postage extr
Our famous 'ANTI-DYSPEPTIC' TABLETS only can cure your dyspepsia as they have already done in numerous cases. Hundred tablets cost only Rs. 1/8, postage extra.
Both these preparations can be had from
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd
FORT, BOMBAY
And Messrs. N. POWELL & Co.,
Lamington Road, Bombay.
Prepared by
The Abiathar Pharmaceutical Co., Bombay

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000
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Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

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(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)
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Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000
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Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 34.

WANTED.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMRITSAR NATIONAL INSURANCE (AND BKG.) CO., LD., throughout the island and presidency of Bombay. Good prospects and other emoluments. For particulars apply to the undermentioned:—
Note—The Company's schemes are best to suit the purse and convenience of all class of people. Persons intending to get their lives insured or to make provision for the education and marriage of their children need apply sharp to:—
K. ANANT RAM & BROS.,
Chief Agents.
17.19, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
ROYAL YAKUTI
(ANANG VILAS.)
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills: Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARSEE necessary.
DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

THE IDLE EASTERN DIARY FOR 1915.

Printed on fine paper in Foolscap, Quarto and Octavo sizes, giving English and corresponding Hindu, Parsi and Mahomedan dates and replete with valuable up-to-date information dealt with a variety of subjects, useful to ready reckoners, absolutely necessary for every-day reference, on sale at "BOMBAY STATIONERY MART," Basar Street, Fort, Bombay.

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CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

85-37, APOLLO STREET,

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 10th April 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature continues in defect; night temperature has become nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Both day and night temperatures are in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Sind: Jacobabad has had 0.21" and Karachi 0.71". Skies are heavily clouded in Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in Sind. Day temperature is in defect except at Karachi; night temperature is below normal in Sind and at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded Temperature has risen but is still in slight defect during the day at some stations.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0.18" of rain during a duststorm. Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the eastern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Bombay and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Ratnagiri. Night temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri and Mormugoa.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—The depression in south Persia which continues to be well-marked is slowly advancing eastwards and has given nearly general rain in south Baluchistan and Sind. Temperature is rising nearly everywhere. Some showers have occurred also in the Central Provinces and Malabar.

Fairly general rain is likely in south Baluchistan and lower Sind and some showers in upper Sind. A few dust or thunderstorms are possible in the Punjab, Rajputana, the Central Provinces and the south Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 10th of April, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Direct. day. 8. A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total fall since 1st M. to date.	Rainfall Variation 1st. Mov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (9th)	81.5	65.8	SE	..	0.54	—1.13
Jask	78.2	73.1	57	..	0.58	—0.44
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (9th)	94.5	77.3	58	0.30	3.93	0.32
PUNJAB—						
Multan	83.0	67.6	69	..	0.93	—0.64
Rawalpind	73.9	57.0	87	0.01	10.76	1.85
Lahore	82.8	64.2	64	..	5.17	1.69
Hissar	86.6	62.3	55	..	3.80	..
Ambala	83.7	64.1	68	..	5.49	+5.08
Delhi	85.0	66.2	62	..	12.10	9.22
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	89.0	65.1	55	..	8.17	6.54
Mainpuri	90.7	61.1	65	..	4.55	2.44
Jhansi	92.0	66.1	31	..	3.46	+1.64
Cawnpore	91.6	64.9	46	..	3.45	—1.40
Allahabad	90.6	64.5	43	..	5.04	2.86
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	85.1	64.0	89	0 21	1.12	—6.02
Jacobabad	82.3	63.4	87	0.71	1.80	0.32
Karachi	88.4	70.4	31	..	3.70	2.37
Jalpore	88.5	68.1	29	..	3.62	2.12
Kotah	95.0	72.0	31	..	5.93	4.85
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.4	69.0	56	..	1.34	0.89
Dwarka	82.9	72.0	75	..	1.46	0.78
Veraval	81.6	67.9	75	..	1.25	0.78
Rajkot	97.0	67.3	70	..	0.45	—0.05
Bhavnagar Para	93.0	71.0	53	..	0.18	—0.42
Surat	97.2	68.9	68	..	0.79	0.44
Ahmedabad	100.4	70.7	44	..	0.33	—0.07
Deesa	101.5	67.4	26	..	0.96	0.45
Neemuch	93.8	66.2	24	..	4.32	3.51
Indore	86.1	65.2	34	..	2.19	1.27
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	96.1	69.9	34	..	3.76	1.13
Saugor	95.4	70.2	34	..	3.49	1.14
Hoshangabad	100.5	70.4	31	..	4.98	3.23
Khandwa	103.8	72.2	21	..	6.11	1.89
Akola	103.4	72.6	20	..	4.06	2.90
Amraoti	101.6	72.1	26	..	4.55	2.46
Nagpur	98.6	70.9	44	..	6.93	3.25
Chanda	100.5	76.0	54	..	5.86	3.82
Raipur	100.0	71.6	60	0.18	3.05	0.59
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.2	76.4	70	..	1.17	0.58
Ratnagiri	89.9	72.3	61	..	0.54	—0.20
Mormugao	89.3	75.1	71	..	1.58	0.89
Karwar	87.9	73.6	82	..	5.70	3.75
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	103.8	65.1	23	..	4.62	3.73
Ahmednagar	99.4	66.2	20	..	2.26	1.30
Poona	100.0	65.7	32	..	0.66	—0.71
Sholapur	102.3	73.6	31	..	6.68	4.91
Bijapur	100.7	76.9	21	..	6.30	4.64
Belgaum	97.1	68.0	36	..	4.96	3.28
Aurangabad	99.7	67.9	30	..	4.69	3.19
Nizamabad (Indur)	102.0	74.7	43	..	4.39	2.42
Hyderabad	96.6	73.2	75	..	4.81	1.77
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.6	73.2	72	..	3.62	0.07
Calicut	92.6	77.6	77	..	10.52	3.07
Cochin	92.0	77.9	81	0.68	23.26	10.73
Colombo	90.6	75.4	93	..	27.65	—2.80
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.8	75.2	71	..	7.66	0.65
Bellary	104.3	80.7	62	..	4.99	2.38
Cuddapah	103.8	80.4	73	..	9.37	4.59
Madras	92.6	77.0	69	..	24.96	4.41
Bangalore	94.8	71.1	74	..	4.07	—2.38
Coimbatore	99.2	75.2	73	..	7.73	1.61
Trichinopoly	101.1	79.5	76	..	7.69	—1.69
Negapatam	91.6	78.9	76	..	23.23	—7.39

...e bowels are clogged up, they need ... Inactivity of the bowels is what ... as constipation, and is productive ... baneful results. When your bowels ...t regularly, take Kasagra. D 25

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 10.

The depression from the west now lies over Baluchistan and has given nearly general rainfall in Baluchistan and Sind and local rain in Northwest Frontier Province.

The chief amounts reported are:—Panjpur two inches, Pasni a half, Karachi and Parachinar three-quarters. The temperature remains low in Northwest India and the United Provinces.

SIMLA, April 11.

The disturbance from the West has not moved appreciably but has given unusual rain in Baluchistan, the N. W. F. Province, Kashmir; but only a few light showers have been reported from the plains.

The chief amounts are:—Sonamarj and Peshawar one inch; Parachinin three; Cherat, Drosh and Chaman three-quarters, Harnai one and a half and Pasni one. The temperature is much below the normal in north-west India especially in Sind, the mean temperature at Hyderabad being 17 degress below normal.

Frecast: General decrease of rainfall.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th April, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr	..	29.853 Inches.
Temporature of Air	..	82.4 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	72.8 "
Dew Point	..	68.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	0.641 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	..	2.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	..	90.2 "
Minimum do. do.	..	75.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	N,WNW,NW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	140 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth. ft.	in.	Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth. ft.	in.
	April.					Ap.				
	10	m	9 0	25	1	10	m	3 2	18	8
			9 25a	26	9			3 56a	18	7
SUN.	11	m	9 50	26	7	11	m	3 41	17	9
			10 3a	27	6			41a	18	4
M.	12	m	10 30	26	11	12	m	12	16	11
			10 37a	27	2			19a	18	2
TU.	13	m	11 6	27	0	13	m	4 40	16	4
			11 7 a	27	1			4 54a	18	2
W.	14	m	11 40	27	10	14	m	5 7	15	11
			11 33a	27	1			5 27a	18	3
TH.	15	m	0 12a	28	0	15	m	5 33	15	8
			11 57a	26	10			5 59a	18	5
F.	16	m	0 42a	27	11	16	m	5 59	15	8
								6 30a	18	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 10 (Saturday)	" 6h. 26m.	" 6h. 55 m
" 11 (Sunday)	" 6h. 25m.	" 6h. 55 m
" 12 (Monday	" 6h. 24m.	" 6h. 55m
" 13 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 24m.	" 6h. 56m
" 14 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 23m.	" 6h. 56m
" 15 (Thursday)	" 6h. 22m.	" 6h. 56m
" 16 (Friday)	" 6h. 21m.	" 6h. 56m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915, April 7th, 1h. 42.4m. a.m. New Moon 1915, April 14th, 5h 5-7m. p.m. First quarter 1915 April 22nd, 9h, 9.1m. p.m. Full Moon 1915 April 29th, 7h, 49-8m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 10th April, 1915, was 30.109 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 3 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

A marriage has been arranged between Mr. James Bury, Manager of the Empire Theatre and Miss Gladys Gaylord, the singer who is touring with Roshanara.

No excuse for the pale and anemic—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract sends rich red blood coursing through the vens makes rosy cheeks, bright and clear eves. B—17

COMMERCIAL.

AMERICAN COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 10.

The continued steadiness of the American cotton market under the adverse influence of hugo profit takings on the speculative count, favours the idea that prices must still go on advancing. At present, at any rate, the fact that when any marked decline occurs, the position almost immediately adjusts itself on the upward grade, indicates clearly, that a large buying faction predominates to take advantage of any temporary slump. And it may be assumed that this steady buying is mainly in the interests of trade requirements both for Home account and the Continent. Otherwise the market could not possibly be maintained on its present firm basis under existing conditions. There is this to be said, that a strong opinion prevails there is going to be a drastic reduction in acreage in the Western section of the cotton belt, which has been the means of checking the ardour and activity of "bear" operators, and it is generally acknowledged that the strength of the market is surprising, when the statistical position is considered. The supply of cotton in sight far exceeds last year: and the estimates show that there is already sufficient material in England to supply the trade requirements up to the end of the year. To this has to be added about 4,000,000 bales of this year's crop, which in all likelihood will have to be carried over, making a tolerably heavy surplus to be dealt with.

Naturally the question of acreage is at present the most important factor as to the trend of the market from the speculator's point of view, and it is argued, that any further advance in price, can only be justified on the assumption there will be a material reduction for the forthcoming crop. In regard to this, with American sentiment on the "bull" side, the gospel of reduction will be preached and advertised for all it is worth, and it should at the same time be treated for what it is worth. For with any advance in cotton rates, with a corresponding decline in wheat, the grower will not be deterred from devoting the usual amount of land to the staple. As a matter of fact, it may safely be premised, that whatever happens, the reduction of acreage, if any, will be extremely small, and it would be fatuous nonsense to base any calculations as to the future on this factor. Next year the world will require all the cotton that can be produced within reason, and if the war is prolonged to such an extent as to cripple the purchasing powers of nations and killing existing industries, whether the acreage be reduced or not will have very little bearing on the situation. The "bull" feeling that prevails will probably drive prices up still more, but they are at present sufficiently high in view of the present trade conditions, and it would be extremely dangerous to follow the advance further until the peace of the world is a little closer in sight.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, April 9th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	14,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	4,000
" " Sales of East Indian	150
" " Imports	26,000
Mid. Americans	5.52
Egyptian F.G.F.	8.00

New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	..	9.56
July	..	9.85

New York Official noon call

May	..	9.54
July	..	9.82

New Orleans 10 a.m.

May	..	9.25
July	..	9.50

Liverpool, April 10th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	300
" Imports	31,090
Mid. Americans	5.68
Egyptian F.G.F.	8.00

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 9th.

Opening Tone	..	..	..	..	....
Estimated Sales	..	..	..	..	8,000
Total Imports	..	..	..	..	....

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	5.57	5.55
June-July	5.62	5.60
July-Aug.	5.70	5.68
Oct.-Nov.	5.85	5.84
Jan.-Feb.	5.94	5.92
March-April	6,00	5.98

Liverpool, April 10th.

Opening Tone	....
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	31,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	5.47	5.57
June-July	5.52	5.61
July-Aug.	5.60	5.70
Oct.-Nov.	5.74	5.85
Jan.-Feb.	5.83	5.93
Mar.-April	5.88	5.99

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 9th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
M.J.	5.57	5.47
J.J.	5.62	5.52
J.A.	5.70	5.60
O.N.	5.85	5.74
J.F.	5.94	5.83
M.A.	6.00	5.88

Liverpool, April 10th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June.	5.47	5.62
June-July.	5.52	5.68
July-Aug.	5.60	5.76
Oct.-Nov.	5.74	5.90
Jan.-Feb.	5.83	5.98
Mar.-April	5.88	6.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, April 9th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	23,000
" Forwarded	110,000
" Imports	191,000
" Stock	1,518,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Liverpool, April 10th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	13,580,000
East Indian Visible Supply	5,780,000
Other " "	43,000
Total Sales	1,000
East Indian Sales	7,000
Total Speculation	3,000
Total Export	400
East Indian Export	65,000
East Indian Stock	2,500
East Indian Forwarded	900
East Indian Actual Export	7,000
East Indian Imports	—
East Indian Speculation	300,000
American Afloat	10,000
East Indian Afloat	336,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, April 9th.

Good Bengal M. G.	..	..	..	3.96
F.G. " "	..	..	..	4.08
Fine " "	..	..	..	4.20
Good Oomra M. G.	..	..	..	4.30
F.G. " "	..	..	..	4.42
Fine " "	..	..	..	4.54
Good M. G. Oomra	..	..	..	4.30
Fine " "	..	..	..	4.54
Good Broach	..	..	..	4.85
F.G. "	..	..	..	5.00
Fine "	..	..	..	5.15

London, April 10th.

Good Bengal M. G.	..	..	..	4.08
F. G. " "	..	..	..	4.20
Fine " "	..	..	..	4.32
Good Oomra M. G.	..	..	..	4.42
F. G. " "	..	..	..	4.54
Fine " "	..	..	..	4.66
Good M. G. Oomra	..	..	..	4.42
Fine " "	..	..	..	4.66
Good Broach	..	..	..	5.00
F. G. "	..	..	..	5.15
Fine "	..	..	..	5.30

YARN QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 9th.

Twist American	32's	8¾d.	
" "	40's	10.	
" "	60's	12½d.	
Weft "	40's	8¾d.	
" "	52's	9¾d.	
Twist Egyptian	60's	14d.	
Weft "	80's	14¾d.	

The tone of Manchester Market is generally slow. Yarns are firm.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 9th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	..	33,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	8,000
" " to Continent	..	Nil.
Futures at New York May	..	9.76
Previous closing price	..	9.59
Futures at New York July	..	10.06
Previous closing price	..	9.87
Spot Cotton at New York	..	10.00
Previous price	..	9.80
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..	9.19
Previous price	..	9.19
Futures at New Orleans May	..	9.49
Previous price	..	9.30
Futures at New Orleans July	..	9.75
Previous price	..	9.55
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	7 7/8
Demand Bills	..	4.79.75
Silver Commercial Bars	..	50½

Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	Bales. 1,490,000
" " " at Interior Ports	869,000

New York, April 10th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	..	31,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	15,000
Futures at New York May	..	9.87
Previous closing price	..	9.76
Futures at New York July	..	10.17
Previous closing price	..	10.06
Spot Cotton at New York	..	10.15
Previous price	..	10.00
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..	9.31
Previous price	..	9.19
Futures at New Orleans May	..	9.60
Previous price	..	9.49
Futures at New Orleans July	..	9.92
Previous price	..	9.75
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	7 7/8
Demand Bills	..	4.79.75
Silver Commercial Bars	..	50½

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 9th.

Bar Silver Spot	..	23⅛
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 9th August 1914.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	..	3 1-16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	..	3 13-16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..	4½
" " " " 6 "	..	4¾
Interest day to day loans	..	1½
" 7 day market loans	..	1¾

£260,000 has been earmarked for Argentina.

London, April 10

Bar Silver Spot	..	23⅝
Closing Tone of silver:—Steady.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	..	3
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	..	3¼
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..	4¼
" " " " 6 "	..	4¾
Interest day to day loans	..	1½
" 7 day market loans	..	1¾

£ 5,00,000 has been earmarked for various purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 9th.

WHEAT.

Wheats Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal 58

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario, Santa Fe—60lbs. Paid 59⅞
Barletta Russo—62¼lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship April-May sellers 49-3
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May sellers 53-6
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May sellers 49
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May 53-6
Rapeseed Toria April-May 51-6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) May-June sellers 48-6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) March—Hull sellers £7-12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £71¾
Copper Braziers £89
English Best Selected Copper 80
Yellow Metal 9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool 14-5 to 14-10

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominally 30

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay spot Duty paid 22/3 to 22
Fair Business According to quality

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta
June 16/8
July 16/3½
August-September 16/2½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi.—
June. 16/9
July 16/5
August-September. 16/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta
June 16/3
July 18/7½
August-September. 17/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi.—
June. 16/4½
July 18/9
August-September. 17/7½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber April May sellers 2/6⅝
Ceylon Rubber 2/4½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 10.

The market opened steady in spite of weak Liverpool advices and advanced on receipt of a sharp advance in America.

There was a limited demand for ready cotton from exporters, but mills came into the market and dealers came out as buyers.

Broach for May was done at Rs. 228 after being quoted Rs. 223 in the morning and Fine Khangam Akola advanced to Rs. 190.

New crops also firmed up with dealers buying.

We quote:—

Fine M. G. Broach	228 May.
Fine M. G. K/A	190 May.
Fine M. G. Bengals	163 May.
Good M. G. Broach 265 April 1916.	
Fine M. G. K/A 228 January 1916.	

STOCKS OF COTTON.

Stock of cotton on 1st September 1914		650,000
Receipts from 1st September to 8th April 1915		1,612,350
		2,262,350
Shipments do.		1,001,447
		1,260,903
Afloat		57,461
		1,203,442
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-country by Rail 1st Sept. to date.		530,000
Stock of cotton in all hands		673,442

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 9th April, 1915:—

Cotton	21,294	Bales.
Wheat	10,125	cwt.
Linseed	8,901	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,737	"
Ginjelliyseed	1,424	"
Poppyseed	91	"
Groundnuts	326	"
Castorseed	5,179	"
Rice	2,753	"
Myrabollans	463	"
Cottonseed	2,278	"
Mowraseed	393	"
Gram	4,415	"
Joowar	7,489	"
Maize	345	"
Barley	2,521	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 6-6, R D. per cwt.
White Delhi ..... Rs. 6-2-9, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. ..... Rs. 5-14, R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. ..... Rs. 6-6, R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-9, B. T. per cwt.
Forward ..... Rs. 7-5, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed Tone quiet but steady.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6-2, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 6-5, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 7, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 6-5, B. T. per cwt.
Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Forward ..... Rs. 6-12, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts ..... Rs. 27 B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed ..... Rs. 3-14, B. T. per cwt.
Castorseed
Ready ..... Rs. 5-9, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ..... Rs. 2-12, R. D. per cwt.
Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 8-8, R. D. per cwt.
White sm, gr. 15 per cent., ... Rs. 40-8, B. T. per candy.
Black Katni ..... Rs. 37, B. T. per candy.
Mughi ..... Rs. 41, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat ... Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Kathiawar ..... Rs. 9-4, R. D. per cwt.
Red Jubbulpore ... Rs. 38-8, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready .....1s. 3 29-32d.
D. D. Mail .....1s. 3 15-16d.
T. T. Forward .....1s. 3 15-16d. May.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready. 1s. 4 3-16d.
D. Do. forward .....1s. 4 7-32d. May.
Do. 4 m-s. do .....1s. 3-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do. ..... 173 nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong 133⅛
Do. Shanghai 171⅛
60 d-s. Yokohama 148½

BULLION.

We quote:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-8-0
Bombay do.	24-1-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0
English Dragons	15-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	60-15-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 10.

The Cotton Mill Share Market ruled steady to-day and a fair amount of business was recorded during the course of the day. Tata Iron & Steel shares indicated a slight improvement.

In Mill shares Davids stood firm at Rs. 548½, Fazulbhai at Rs. 412½, Ahmedabad Advance at Rs. 780, Colabas at Rs. 1,342½.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,147½ and Standard to Rs. 940.

Finlays declined to Rs. 257½ and Swadishi to Rs. 1,450.

Centrals were quoted at Rs. 1,825, Kohinoors at Rs. 780, Currimbhai at Rs. 1724.

Tata Hydro Ordinary improved to Rs. 1,107½.

Bank of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. 1,585 and Central Bank of India shares at Rs. 164.

Bombay Burma Trading shares declined to Rs. 885.

Telephones were placed at Rs. 92.

Tata Iron & Steel ordinary shares improved to Rs. 96½ and Deferred to Rs. 19¼.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares declined to Rs. 216.

Central Provinces Railway shares were placed at Rs. 120. (old Issue).

Tapti Valley at Rs. 562½ and Gujarat Railways at Rs. 103.

Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 183½.

Badham Pile shares were in demand at Rs. 82.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. G. P. Notes were placed at Rs. 92⅞ (small clean pieces).

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (new Issue) improved to Rs. 98½.

CALCUTTA SHARE MAREET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 10.

The Share Market exhibited no vitality to-day and in common with all the Calcutta markets was dull and lifeless, the prices were for the most part unchanged.

The following sales were reported:—

Coal,—Lakurka 21; Teetulmuri 9/4.

Jute,—Empire (ord) 12/2; Fort William (ord) 62; Howrah (ord) 125; Lawrence (ord) 140.

Tea,—Singell 48.

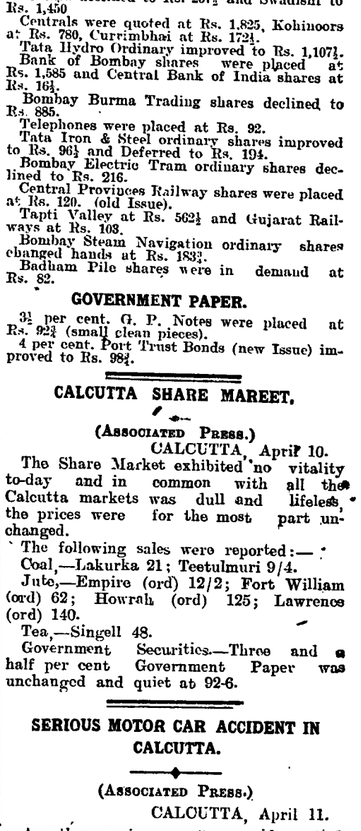
Government Securities.—Three and a half per cent Government Paper was unchanged and quiet at 92-6.

SERIOUS MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 11.

A rather serious motor accident took place yesterday when a car containing Mr. J. P. J. Wallen of the Java-Bengal Line and a friend who were returing from the Barrackpore races collided with a taxicab containing an Indian gentlemn. The taxi drove up from the opposite direction but owing to dust a clear view of the road was impossible and the collision took place with the result that the taxicab was damaged and Mr. Wallen's car was smashed. Mr. Wallen sustained fracture of the right kneecap and a rib.


Horlick's
Malted Milk
Just Right
— Contains just the right amount of sustenance in its most readily digested form. Requires no preparation. Instantly made, and always ready.
Sold by all Chemists and Stores in three compact sizes.
CAUTION
HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK
INFANTS INVALIDS AGED AND TRAVELLERS

FINANCE AND COMMERCE MEMBERS IN BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS DISCUSSED.

MEETINGS AT EUROPEAN AND INDIAN CHAMBERS.

Sir William Meyer, the Finance Member, and Mr. W. H. Clark, the Commerce Member, met the General Committee and the Finance Sub-Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Friday afternoon and discussed various questions of commercial interest. They had a similar discussion with the Committee of the Indian Chamber on Saturday.

On Friday afternoon, the Hon. Sir William Meyer, Finance Member of the Government of India, and the Hon. Mr. W. H. Clark, Member for Commerce and Industry, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. C. E. Low, Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, met the General Committee and the Finance Sub-Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of discussing informally various questions of commercial interest. After welcoming the visitors, the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. T. W. Birkett, referred to the question of the Government control of wheat exports which was at present exercising the minds of all merchants and bankers: he said it was the view of the Chamber that whatever scheme was decided on, full use should be made of the existing machinery and full advantage should be taken of the experience of those concerned in the export wheat trade of India, its financing and its shipping, and he promised the full and loyal co-operation of all interests.

The Hon. Mr. Clark assured the meeting that Government were desirous of availing themselves of the existing machinery of the trade in the carrying out of the scheme which might ultimately be decided upon. The Home Government were undertaking the provision of freight, but he thought arangements could be made by which such freight as could be made by in this country through the ordinary channels could also be utilised.

Sir William Meyer informed the meeting that the Secretary of State was in communication with the Exchange Banks in London on the subject of the finance arrangements, and he had no doubt the interests of the Exchange Banks would be borne in mind, and also the effect on Exchange:

Mr. Miller, Chairman of the Associated Banks, remarked that Exchange had been already affected, and he was of opinion that Government should have the financial side of the question to the operations of the market.

RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

The Chairman expressed satisfaction at the grant of £8 millions sterling this year for railways and at the share allotted to the railways serving this side of India. It was realised that some deduction would need to be made from the grant of £12 millions which was regarded as normal, but he hoped that the reduction would be made up in later years when the war clouds had passed over.

Referring to a remark of Sir William Meyer's that if Bombay wanted larger railway expenditure Bombay must also bear its share of the contribution towards Government loans, Mr. Marshall Reid quoted figures which showed that during the 8 years 1905—1912 Bombay had taken up and placed with *bona fide* investors no less than 15 crores out of the total of 22 crores issued or 66 per cent. of the entire loans. It was a fact that in 1913 and 1914 the portions of the Government loans allotted to Bombay were very moderate; this was not because there was any lack of tenders from Bombay, but because the rates which the Bombay market considered reasonable proved to be lower than others, wisely and unwisely, were prepared to offer. Seeing that all the loans which Bombay had subscribed were in the hands of investors, Mr. Reid had little doubt that with the return of normal conditions, Bombay would in future take its full share in financing Government's programme of productive works.

THE QUESTION OF RUPEE LOAN.

The Chairman in dealing with the question of a possible Rupee Loan expressed gratification that Government in the special circumstances of the year reserved to themselves the consideration of other ways of obtaining funds; the stability of Government Paper had been remarkable, the lowest point touched being only 4 per cent. less than the rate of the last loan. There were already signs of an upward movement, but this was based on the belief that there would be no new loan, and it would be a mistake to suppose, that the stability of paper to which he had referred and the recent improvement in value were sufficient in themselves to warrant the issue of a loan this year. It appeared to the Chamber that the last loan of 5 crores had not been absorbed by the investing public and it seemed doubtful if it could be absorbed until the markets for Government Paper were as wide as they were before the war broke out.

There was also the risk of depreciation in the minds of the investing public, and though the risk might be small it was sufficient to deter large investors from entering the market until the war was over. Looking to all these circumstances he recommended Government not to contemplate a Rupee Loan on the usual terms this year but to make use of the alternatives referred to by Sir William Meyer in his Budget Statement or issue Treasury Bills payable after 6 or 12 months. Though such Treasury Bills had not before been issued in India, they were regularly resorted to by the British Government and the Chamber believed they would be a great success in this country in a year like the present. The risk of depreciation would be entirely eliminated, and this form of investment would appeal to all banks and could be issued at rates very favourable to Government. It had been suggested that the holders of such Bills should have the option of converting them into Government Paper but the Chamber were of opinion that it would be a mistake to make the issue too complicated: the idea was new for India and the issue should therefore be made as simple as possible.

THE TREASURY BILLS.

Sir William Meyer pointed out that though Treasury Bills on the lines indicated might be new to India they were not new to the Government of India who had raised considerable sums in London through like means. It should also be realised that the position of the Home Government was very different in respect of their financial requirements; the Home Government issued Treasury Bills in anticipation of revenues which would be collected at different times, whereas the Government of India required funds for permanent and productive works. Moreover just now the Government of India had already £14 million of short loan obligations, viz., £7 million India Bills and £7 million borrowed from the Gold Standard Reserve.

He called attention to the remarkable and patriotic response of the public at Home to the call for long period loans to meet war liabilities but from what had been said it would seem that such a whole-hearted response was not expected in this country.

Concluding he said Government could not commit themselves to any promise with regard to a Rupee Loan, their actions would have to be guided by circumstances which it was impossible to foresee now.

ENEMY TRADE.

The extension of the Royal Proclamation of 7th January with regard to enemy trade was next discussed. Mr. Clark recognised that there was considerable difficulty in appreciating the exact meaning and possible effects of the Proclamation and said that on receipt of replies from Local Governments the question would be carefully considered as to whether it would be necessary to apply the Proclamation in India, where a stricter control than in the United Kingdom already existed over hostile concerns.

Referring to the possible degree of hardship inflicted on traders by the manner in which restrictions and prohibition of certain exports were enforced, the Chairman gratefully acknowledged the concessions which Government had been pleased to make in the case of shipments by the steamer Waisa Maru. He hoped that co-operation between Government, the Collectors of Customs and the trade would result in these hardships being materially reduced.

Mr. Clark said it certainly was Government's desire to prevent unnecessary loss, but it was very difficult to work out a practical scheme. Certain alternatives were then discussed and Mr. Clark promised that they should receive further examination in consultation with the Collectors of Customs.

Mr. Birkett next referred to the difficult position created by the recent orders requiring bills of lading for certain exports to neutral ports to be made out in the name of the consignee instead of "to order": such documents were not negotiable through banks and it was suggested that if they were made out in the name of the British Consul at the port of destination the difficulty might be largely got over.

In reply Mr. Clark said that in this matter the Government of India were carrying out the policy of the Home Government. The matter had also been brought to his notice in Calcutta and he suggested that a joint representation should be made by the two Chambers on the subject stating clearly what their difficulties were and by means in their opinion they could best be met, consistently with achieving the important object which the Government at Home had in view. On receipt of this representation the Government of India would be very glad to bring the matter to the notice of the Government at Home.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Hon. Members, the Chairman remarking that the opportunity of discussing matters with the Finance Member and the Member and Secretary of Commerce and Industry together was unique in the annals of the Chamber.

MEETING AT INDIAN CHAMBER.

INTERESTING SPEECHES.

A meeting of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was held on Saturday last, to meet the Hon. Sir William Meyer, Member for Finance, Government of India, and the Hon. Mr. W. H. Clark, Member for Commerce and Industry Government of India. Mr. Law, Secretary to Commerce and Industry Department was also present.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Chairman of the Chamber, spoke as follows:—

Sir William Meyer and Mr. Clark,—Since we last met in this Chamber, there have been several pronouncements on economic questions, in which Indian interests are involved, and also on the finances of the country, as expounded in the last Budget. In reference to these matters, I now beg to bring to your notice some points on which, my Committee think, there should be a healthy interchange of views with yourselves.

At a very early stage after the outbreak of the war there was the question of the position of cotton-growers, cotton traders, and the cotton industry generally. Various views were expressed by the different bodies interested and it is gratifying to note the manner in which the Imperial Government proceeded to deal with the problem. The deputation of Mr. Howard to Bombay to consult the varied interests and place their views before the Government, was indeed a sagacious proceeding. As to the financial distrust which then prevailed and which the war had aggravated, it is also satisfactory to observe that the resolution which the Finance Department issued at the commencement of the year exercised a material influence in allaying uneasiness and restoring confidence.

THE WHEAT PROBLEM.

More recently the wheat problem has been before Government. The rapid rise in prices and the demand from Europe created a situation of great difficulty, tinged with a certain measure of unrest amongst the wheat eating population of Northern India who were feeling the strain. The Committee cannot refrain from expressing their admiration of the statesmanlike procedure by which the difficulty was met. No doubt the Wheat Conference at Delhi was a preliminary step to the final resolution which the Government issued, and which has since been generally approved by all classes in the country. It has, on the one hand, allayed the anxiety of wheat consumer and, on the other, admirably solved the economics of the question, by the Government laying an embargo on all exports of wheat for twelve months, and deciding to buy the surplus wheat themselves and exporting it in certain ways, the details of which have yet to be published, preventing price inflation in India, whilst making our superfluity available for the United Kingdom. There may yet be some differences of opinion as to the method of financing and exporting the Government's purchases, but the Committee believe that the problem, on the whole, has been solved by the Supreme Government in a most statesmanlike manner which leaves nothing to be desired. With regard to financing these purchases, my Committee would be very pleased to hear the details now, so as to be able to express their own views on the scheme contemplated.

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION OVER BUDGET.

The Budget has given universal satisfaction and the country is grateful to you, Sir William Meyer, for succeeding, thanks to the inherent financial strength of the country, in meeting the deficit without having recourse to enhanced taxation, whilst all classes of the people have, in their respective positions, undergone a variety of sacrifices. Your policy has the approval of the Committee, who cordially congratulate you on it. The one outstanding feature on which they would like to exchange views has reference to your proposal to borrow Rs. 4½ crores in India. In some quarters there is a feeling of doubt whether a rupee loan of this amount would be fully taken up. The Committee generally have no misgivings on the subject: but in anticipation of the time for the issue of the loan, they would venture to offer, not without diffidence, one or two alternative proposals. It is possible that an appeal to the British Treasury would produce the necessary amount, having regard to the fact that the Chancellor of Exchequer has already announced in Parliament that the Colonies and some other countries could be easily assisted from the general loans that he may raise: in fact, as you are aware, some Colonies have been so aided. Another alternative, which would be both economical and proper and would allow of the loan being subscribed in this country, is to issue Treasury bills of 6 or 12 months' duration at a rate a little higher than that given for Government paper, say 4 p.c.

Apart from this question, the Committee would suggest the practical expediency of affording further facilities to the poorest class of investors by extending the privileges already so beneficially accorded to the Savings Bank depositors, and which have been gratefully appreciated by the public. In the districts in which there are no Treasuries there still exists great difficulty in drawing interest on Government Paper. If in such places the agency of the Post Office was used, as it has already been in other matters the convenience will be greatly appreciated and may be the means of making Government Paper even more popular than it is. In this connection my Committee would also like to draw your attention to their reply to the Government circular letter regarding forms of Government securities, in which they recommended the use of interest coupons.

The Railway Budget may be deemed satisfactory under the circumstances in which the Government is situated: and though a smaller sum by 20 lakhs, as compared with the last year, has been budgeted for irrigation, it would seem to the Committee that with a little stimulus the Public Works Department could be made to spend that sum. The Committee respectfully beg to point out, as they did last year, that irrigation works are as valuable—if not more—to the people as railways.

INDIAN WHEAT MERCHANTS' INTEREST.

The Committee's appeal to the Hon. Member in charge of Commerce and Industry has reference in the first place to the wheat question. They beg to point out that while they appreciate the admirable spirit in which it has been approached the Internal Wheat trade as a whole is considerably in the hands of Indians. All that is exported by European shippers is not wholly bought by them in the districts but a fair percentage of it at least is purchased by exporters from Indian dealers at the ports of shipment. Besides this, in Bombay specially we have a fair number of Indian merchants who are well-versed with shipping of Wheat, but who during the last few years may not have shipped to a large extent direct owing to several reasons. My Committee would like to bring to your notice this class of Indian exporters and also the other large class of Indian traders, both of whom are influential and experienced in purchases in districts and they hope that Government would think it both expedient and advisable not to ignore them.

The Committee, in common with all other commercial interests, are extremely grateful to you for having been instrumental in recommending to the Government the appointment of a Committee on Railway questions which have been the subject of discussion in the Council, especially during the recent meeting, arising out of the resolution of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. It is to be hoped that Indian Commercial interests will be well represented on that Committee and that competent Indian witnesses will be invited to offer their view.

INDIGENOUS INDUSTRIES.

The Committee, as you are aware, are very alive to the importance of new indigenous industries, but it is superfluous to state that unless the Government cordially co-operate and help in starting those industries, in some such manner as shown below, there can be little hope of success.

In the absence of fiscal autonomy, it is the more important that the Committee should press this conviction on the attention of the Government. Already the Government of the United Provinces has been moving in the matter and so too the Governments of Bombay and Madras. The Committee are fully alive also to all that the Government of India have done or are doing by way of disseminating by means of leaflets, bulletins, etc. information touching a variety of small industries. But they respectfully beg to point out that the energy and responsibilities of the Government cannot end there. The State must tangibly come to the aid of such industries as may be proved to be practicable and possible. Above all no industry requires such tangible aid and greater co-operation from the Government than that of sugar. The Committee are convinced that with such aid, the sugar industry in India may, in a few short years, become successful, if combined with the efforts which capital and private enterprise may put forth. We embrace this opportunity to recall the very wise words of his Excellency the Viceroy in the Imperial Council when he said that the present time was not a suitable moment for taking special action or for initiating special inquiries: but if, as he further observed the question of the industrial development is to be taken up vigorously and effectively as soon as normal conditions have supervened, we must be prepared with a statement of our wants and requirements. We have several times explained the necessity of calling out experts by the Government for different industries, and we also suggest the appointment of a Committee of Indian commercial members and experts to draft schemes for the different Provinces in furtherance of industrial development. These would to a great extent solve the problem of economic unrest of which we hear so much in some Provinces.

MARKETS FOR RAW PRODUCTS.

In this connection, my Committee would also like to point out in view of the inclosure of some of foreign markets for our raw products, that the Government should extend the principle under which they appointed Mr. Gubbay, Trade Commissioner in London, and have Indian Commercial Attaches to several leading British Consulates. My Committee have pointed out this often in recent years and take this opportunity once more to press it on your attention. We consider the present an opportune time as the questions of developing the trade and industries of India and utilising her exportable raw products are so much before Government. It also appears from the 5th Report of the Royal Commission on the Civil Services recently issued, that important changes are in the contemplation in the Consular Service of Great Britain. The Government of India can well therefore put in a plea for the suggestion offered by my Committee.

The publication in book form of the "Legislation and Orders relating to the War" was welcomed by the commercial community, giving, as it did, in a compact form all the orders on similar lines, giving all the notifications regarding telegrams, should be published, to give a connected resume of the regulations in force; and also, if possible, that new editions of these two publications should be issued every three months, incorporating the latest information.

THE COMMERCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Clark in reply said:—

It is very great pleasure to my hon. colleague and to myself to have this opportunity of meeting together the Indian Merchants of Bombay. We are glad to find, Sir, that the policies adopted by the Government in regard to cotton and wheat meets with the approval of the Indian commercial community. It is certainly gratifying to note the change in the cotton situation which has taken place in the last few months. As regards wheat, the Government have taken over the serious task of controlling the whole export trade with a due sense of their responsibility, and with a desire to avoid as far as possible unnecessary interference with existing trade interests. Our scheme is now nearly ready, but there are some important points still under consideration and still the subject of communications with the Government at Home; and I cannot, therefore inform the Chamber of the details of the system on which we propose to work. Mr. Gubbay, who, as you know, is to be the Wheat Commissioner, only arrived yesterday from England, and there are several points still to discuss. Your Chairman has referred especially to the question of how the scheme is to be financed. We have had a cable from the Secretary of State saying that he still has the question of finance under consideration in consultation with the Exchange banks in London. In the meantime my Hon. Colleague, whom the question chiefly concerns, and myself will be very glad, in the discussion which will shortly take place, to obtain your views on the matter. Your Chairman has also mentioned the interests of Indian exporters of wheat and of Indian dealers in wheat within India. As I have already said, we wish to interfere as little as possible with existing interests. Our policy is to employ, as our agents in shipping to Europe, only those firms who already have an appreciable stake in the export trade, and I need hardly say, that if it can be shown that there are Indian firms who have such a stake, which have hitherto been overlooked, we will be very glad to endeavour to make arrangements for their inclusion. As regards what I may call the local export trade, that is trade up the Persian Gulf and to Arabia and so on, we shall be able to make special arrangements for its continuance outside of the scheme by the issue of special licenses. Lately, as regards internal trade, I do not see why this should be affected by the scheme. The internal trader will be in exactly the same position as he has been in, heretofore, namely, that of selling to the exporting firms.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

The next commercial question to which your Chairman has referred is that of the enquiry into the relative efficiency of State and Company Management of State Railways, to which I alluded in the recent debate in the Legislative Council on the motion introduced by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. The Committee appear to be under a slight misapprehension on this point. The enquiry to which I have referred is being undertaken by the Railway Board on the instructions of the Government. The Railway Board, as constituted now, does not consist solely of railway experts, but also contains a finance member, so that it is fully equipped for the investigation of this question. We do not propose to appoint a Committee for the purpose. The point primarily under examination is that of the relative economy of the two methods of working. Later on, probably we shall take up the further question of their comparative utility and helpfulness to trade. I undertook in Council that the commercial community should be consulted on any aspects of the case which affect them, and I need hardly say that in that consultation we shall of course include your Chamber as well as other bodies representative of commercial opinion.

INDIGENOUS INDUSTRIES.

One more very important economic question has been raised by your Chairman, namely, that of the promotion and development of indigenous industries in India. I cannot at this juncture do more than re-echo the words used on this matter by his Excellency the Viceroy in his speech in Council. This is a subject the importance of which is fully recognised by the Government of India and to which they have devoted much thought. The Committee no doubt fully appreciate the difficulties, and I note that they suggest, as a means of dealing with them, the appointment of a Committee to examine the question. As his Excellency pointed out in Council, it is doubtful whether a moment like the present, when finance and commerce are disturbed by a great war, is altogether suitable for enquiries of this kind. Special efforts may be made and are being made in connection with the particular opportunities afforded by the war, but it is doubtful whether in these circumstances fruitful steps could be taken for dealing with the larger issue of the development of industries in time of peace. I can, however, assure the Committee, as his Excellency has already stated in Council, that this is a question which is constantly under examination and which Government hope to see taken up vigorously and effectively as soon as circumstances permit. In this connection Government entirely appreciate the importance of the further point which you urge, namely whether the interests of Indian commerce might be more effectively represented in foreign countries. We have, as your Chairman has reminded you, appointed a Trade Commissioner in London, and although we have had to get Mr. Gubbay back to India in connection with the wheat scheme, we trust that the work which he has initiated in London will continue to be ably carried on. I fully recognise the importance of the further question which has often received consideration in the past, whether any similar arrangements could be made in regard to other countries, and I can assure the Committee that the Government will not lose sight of it.

Lastly, the Committee suggest that a pamphlet might be issued containing all the notifications which have been promulgated from time to time in regard to telegrams. I will be glad to consult the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs on this matter as soon as I return to headquarters.

THE FINANCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

The Hon. Sir William Meyer in reply said:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I am very glad to meet you again once more, and this time not alone but in the company of my honourable friend and colleague Mr. Clark. He has dealt with those portions of your Speech which primarily relate to his department, I must begin by thanking you for your appreciative references to my recent Budget, and to the action taken a few months ago with regard to cotton.

As regards the raising of 4½ crores in India in the coming year, as I said in my Budget Speech and in the final debate in the Viceroy's Council, and as I repeated yesterday to the European Chamber of Commerce, it is quite impossible at present to forecast what decision may be necessary with reference to the circumstances prevalent in July. I am glad however, to note your expression of confidence as to the taking up of such loan as the Government may put on the market.

As regards your alternative suggestions, India is not exactly in the same position as the Dominions that you mention, for they are bearing the whole charges of the contingents that they have placed at the disposal of his Majesty's Government, while we are bearing the ordinary charges only. Moreover, what the Home Treasury is lending to them is for war purposes, while our requirements are largely in connection with productive Public Works. It follows, therefore, that the circumstances are not the same, and further the loans which will be made to the Colonies will not be of long duration. You will therefore see that it is by no means disadvantageous to India to finance herself.

TREASURY BILLS.

As regards Treasury Bills, these are short-term obligations, and as I indicated to the European Chamber when they put a like suggestion before me, we are already burdened with £14 million worth of such obligations, *viz* £7 million of India Bills raised last year and to be renewed this year and £7 million borrowings from the Gold Standard Reserve, which of course have to be paid off as soon as we can conveniently do so. It is obviously desirable, therefore, if we can, to raise money on a more permanent basis. I have however been much interested to hear both from the European Chamber and from yourselves that you regard raising of money by Treasury Bills as a possibility.

I have also listened with much interest to your suggestions as to giving further facilities to small investors in connection with Government loans. The matter is one which greatly appeals to me, and I will communicate with the Controller of Currency on the subject. You will of course realise that in the period of stress to which we have been exposed for the last few months, there has not been so much time to consider suggestions of this sort as would have been the case in ordinary years.

I share your hope that the capital grant for Irrigation this year will prove capable of full utilisation but I am sure you will agree with me that in cases in which the alternative lies between a moderate lapse and hasty, and therefore probably wasteful, expenditure at the very end of the year, the former is the lesser evil of the two.

The Hon. Sir William Meyer and the Hon. Mr. W. H. Clark, had then a discussion with the members especially regarding the Wheat [illegible]. The meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the visitors for giving an opportunity to the Committee to discuss important mercial questions with them.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 10th.

Novara	Hetherington	London
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi
Baroda	Horscroft	Busreh
Maur	Semersen	Bangkok

11th April

Dwarka	Maples	Busreh

DEPARTURES.

April 9th.

Lhasa	King	Karachi

April 10.

Elysia	Kinnaird	Liverpool
Chakdina	Elton	Durban
Koweit	Wilson	Calcutta
Ineveran	Adam	Rangoon
Salsette	Armitage	Aden
Tyabi	Kass	Genoa

April 11th.

Lord Cromer	Fellows	Calcutta
Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi	Kobe

The following vessel received port clearance on Saturday.

Steamer Kanagawa Maru for Kobe etc

The following vessels entered the Docks for loading:—

Steamer	Baroda	for	P. Gulf
,,	Dwarka	for	Do.
,,	Jedah	for	Genoa
,,	City of Cairo	for	Liverpool

S. S. Novara—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Novara, 4,250 tons. Captain H. E. Hetherington, arrived here on Saturday from London, having left that port on the 9th ultimo, with a general cargo and two saloon passengers on board.

S. S. Linga—The B. S. I. N. Company's s s. Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived here on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Baroda—The B. I. S. N. Company's s s. Baroda, 1,898 tons, Captain A. Horscroft, arrived here on Saturday from Busreh, having left that port on the 28th March, with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

S. S. Maur—The s. s. Maur, 649 tons, Captain J. Semersen, arrived here on Saturday from Bangkok, which port she left on the 31st ultimo, with a cargo of timber, general goods and 12 deck passengers.

S. S. Inveran—The s. s. Inveran, 2,853 tons, Captain Adam, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon, in water ballast.

S. S. Salsette—The P. & O. Company's s s. Salsette 2,391 tons, Captain A. B. Armitage, sailed on Saturday for Aden, with the English mails, a general cargo and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Saturday, April 10th, 1915.

A. Kirkfield	Dermkiy	T. M. & Co
B. Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
C Montebello	Montgomery	J. Finlay
D & E. Begum	Aitkin	T. Morrison & Co
F Asahi Maru	Kutchiel	S. Tejaji & Sons
N Rheinfels	Farem	Govt Prize Vessel
P. Peter Jebsen	Nienwager	D. Nanjee & Sons

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati, Netravati, Sarasvati — Osman, Abakhan, Nola — K. N. & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

Hejaz — T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co
Cooeyanna	Shillingbaw	M. M. & Co
City of Agra	Davies	K. N. & Co
Dwarka	Maples	M. M. & Co
Ferrara	Feathers	Shaw Wallace & Co
Gallia	McIntyre	J. M. & Co
Montebello	Montgomery	J. F. & Co
Maur	Semarsen	
Nour-el-Bahr	Nacoda	G. A Mithwani
Novara	Hetherington	M. M. & Co
Persian	Sutherland	
Sildra	Bryn	
Uma	Abbot	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS

April 10.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 36 bales cow hides, 10 bales goat skins, V. Esmail and Co.; 33 bales cow hides, 11 bales sheep and goat skins, A. Cassum: 50 cwts. fishmaws, R. Dhunjee and Co.; 2 packages woollen carpets, 2 cases Indian cotton coloured piece-goods, 9 cases empty cylinders, King, King and Co.; 46 cases empty cylinders, Cox's Shipping Agency; 10 cases 20 casks chutney, 10 cwts. Bombay ducks, 4 cwts. curry powder, Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons; 10 casks chutney, Owen and Okell: 30 casks chutney, D. D. Framjee and Co.; 14 casks chutney, Framjee Nowrojee; 75 casks chutney, 4 cwts. Bombay ducks, Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons; 46 cases bristles, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 4 bales sheep skins, N. Kassum; 30 bales cow hides, R. M. Kooka; 14 bales cow hides, 4 bales sheep skins, H. A. Oomar and Sons; 32 bales cow hides, H. M. H. Oosman; 15 bales cow hides, 22 bales sheep and goat skins, A. and E. H. Mohomed; 85 bales cow hides, H. N. and H. Eisa.

Culna (s) 250 cwts. cow horns, 150 cwts. animal hoofs, E. C. Nanjee; 25 cwts. olibanum, 11 cwts. heeraducken, A. H. Mowjee and Co.; 35 cwts. cuttle fish, P. Merally; 4,240 cwts. cotton seed oil cakes, The Indian Cotton Oil Co.; 1 cwt. sheep intestines, M. Jafferbhoy; 13 bales cow tail hair, 1 bale horse hair, Hollingshurst and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 6 bales woollen carpets, Thos. Cook and Son; 3 bales woollen carpets, King, King and Co.

FOR HULL.

Rotenfels (s) 225 cwts. castor seed, G. Bhimjee.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Montebello (s) 2,000 tons manganese ore, J. Finlay and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Peter Jebsen (s) 20,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers; 220 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.; 1,000 cwts. gum Arabic, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kanagawa Maru (s) 25 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kanagawa Maru (s) 2 cwts. genda horns, M. H. E. Ellias.

FOR OSAKA.

Europa Maru (s) 700 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Kirkfield (s) 3,500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 700 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Kirkfield (s) 200 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu and Co.; 4,300 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 2,700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 134 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 100 bales cotton, D. D. Curranee and Co.; 2,300 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kirkfield (s) 1,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Salsette from Aden, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—4 packages assays, 17 boxes bar gold, 4 boxes specie, 155 bars silver, 2 cases cigarettes.

S. S. Persian from Delagoa Bay, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.—3,505 tons coal.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting 4-10 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Second Round:

China Mails due at 6 a.m.

Gaiety Palace of Varieties, "The Great Stillwell and Mdlle. Elsie" at 6-30 p.m. and Edwardes Theatre at 10 p.m.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13.

Improvement Trust Board Meeting.

Evening Party to Mr. Marshall Reid, Shanti Bhavan, 9-30 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: Second Round: Igatpuri Rly. Gymkhana v. Eastern Telegraphs.

Kohinoor Mills Co. Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meetings, Home Street, 5-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 14.

Kasturchand Mills, Annual Ordinary General Meeting, Bruce Lane, 5 p.m.

Bombay Municipal Corporation's Standing Committee's Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Second Round.

THURSDAY, April 15.

Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Annual General Meeting, Elphinstone Circle, 2-30 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Second Round.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16.

Bombay Presidency Association Meeting, 5-55 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Harmston's Circus near Charni Road Station, 9-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

LAUDER—MacMASTER—On the 2nd April, 1915, at the Wesleyan Church, Bombay, by the Rev. F. Hart, Paul Lauder to Euphemia MacMaster, elder daughter of the late James MacMaster, Esq., "Birkdale," Ayr, Scotland.

DEATHS.

RICHARDSON.—At Allahabad, on the 4th instant, William Richardson, Mail Guard, East Indian Railway, late of the Royal Horse Artillery, aged 52 years and 6 months. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing widow and son. (English papers please copy).

STARK—At Southsea suddenly on the 2nd April John Theodore Roebuck Stark, (K. I. H. first class), late Registrar, Railway Department, Government of India, Simla, aged 59 years and 6 months. (By cable).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding.

April 12.

122.—Transfers.—The undernamed are transferred from "A" Coy. to the Reserve with effect from 1st April 1915:—
No. 3818 C. R. Sergt., J. Miller.
No. 6164 Sergt., J. Clark.
No. 3720 Vol. R. H. Selkirk.
The following are transferred from "A" 1 to "A" 2 Company with effect from 1st April 1915:—
No. 5912 Vol. A. Britto.
No. 3029 Vol. D. Falvey.
No. 5923 Vol. A. S. Mattos.
No. 3026 Vol. R. Oliver.
No. 3627 Vol. H. Scott.
No. 2389 Vol. H. Sampson.
No. 6726 Vol. A. C. Terry.

123.—Strength.—The undernamed are struck off the strength of the Corps:—
No. 4466 Vol. E. S. Craig, "A" Coy.
4466 Vol. E. S. Craig, "A" Coy.

124.—Promotions.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in "A" 1 Coy. from this date:—
Promotions.
To be Sergeant, No. 5154 Corpl. A. G. Johnstone, subject to qualifying at the next Proficiency Examination.
To be Corpls.—No. 6591 Lce Corpl. T. Cox and No. 7389 Lce Corpl. W. H. Stafford.
Appointments.
To be Lce Sergt.—No. 4762 Corpl. W. Rice.
To be Lce Corpl.—No. 6581 Vol. A. E. Kelly.
To be Actg., Lce Corpls.—No. 6747 Vol. B. Algar and No. 3727 Vol. F. Simons.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, 2nd Lieut.
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

PASSENGERS BY CITY OF CAIRO.

The Ellerman Line s. s. City of Cairo, will sail from the the stream this afternoon, with the undermentioned passengers:—

To Port Said.

Fitzgerald, Miss H

To Marseilles.

Bachelor, Mr. J. D.; Nathan, Mrs.; Mockler, Mrs. H. G.; Neale, Master Ernest; Woodhead, Mrs. A. and infant.

To London via Marseilles.

Begbie, Mrs.; Busch, Mrs. H. F., infant and Ayah; Carter, Mr. and Mrs. H.; Cleaver, Miss C. M.; Cotton, Mrs. P. and infant; Elliot, Col. C. R.; Hogg, Miss N.; Harker, Mr. and Mrs. and infant; Henderson, Miss E.; Johnston, Mr. J. B.; Kirwan, Mrs. M. O. S.; Lebouvier, Mr. L.; Lawrie, Mrs. G. W.; O'riordan, Mr. and Mrs. K. M.; Palmer, The Right Revd. Lord Bishop and Mrs. Palmer; Phillips, Mr. W. H.; Williams, Prof. L. F. Rushbrook; Robertson, Mr. G. M.; Welman, Mr. P. H.

To Liverpool.

Anderson, Mr. F. E.; Austin, Mr. G.; Archibald, Mr.; Barker, Mr. J. P.; Colville, Prof. and Mrs. K. N. and infant; Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. and child; Convesor, Miss D. A.; Dunipace, Mr.; Deey, Miss G. I.; Drummond, Mrs., child, infant and nurse; Exley, Mr. Walter; Ekholm, Revd. & Mrs. F. G.; Govan, Mrs. Grant; Gidney, Mrs. H.; Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. and infant; Grundy, Mr. R. W.; Godfrey, Mr. & Mrs. W. J. and child; Glossop, Deaconess F.; Johansson, Mrs. E.; Kaye, Mr. and Mrs. E. and nurse; Kilcoin, Mr. and Mrs. C. L., child and infant; MacIver, Mr. A. D. C.; Nath, Mr. Nagendra; Oubridge, Mr. M.; Rosenblad, Miss L.; Robertson, Mr.; Robertson, Miss M. A. J.; Sherman, Rev. and Mrs. A.; Steele, Miss E. D.; Syrrett, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. and child; Thorndick, Mr. V.; Willford, Mr. E. [illegible]; Warwick, Mrs. F.; Wolferstan; Mr. and Mrs. H.

Karachi to Port Said.

[illegible]liatas, Mr.

Karachi to Marseilles.

[illegible]is, Mrs. R. B.; Farquhar, Mrs. L. D.

[illegible]CHI TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.

[illegible]y, Mr. and Mrs. F. R., child, infant and nurse; Craik, Mr. H. D.; Casson, Mr. and Mrs. G. H.; Casson, Miss; Fuller, Mrs. D. M. and 2 infants.

Karachi to Liverpool.

Armistead, Miss; Chambers, Mrs. H. A. and child; Court, Miss E.; Cotton's, Mrs. child; Furness, Miss E. M.; Furness, Miss H.; Gray, Mr. and Mrs. W. B.; Fyson, Mrs. H. and 2 children; Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss J. D.; Holmes, Rev. W. H. G.; Hudghton, Mr. and Mrs. A. R.; Lumsden, Mrs. and Miss A., child and infant; Lumsden's Mrs. nurse; More, Mrs. P. St. C.; MacNaughten, The Hon. Florence; Muspratt, Mrs. W. and child; Marlowe, Mrs. G. and infant; Nazareth, Miss F.; Ross, Mrs. L. D.; Scott, Rev. and Mrs. W., child and infant; Tate, Mrs. T. B.; Taylor, Mrs. and infant; Turner, Dr. A. J.; Whitaker, Mrs. and child; Wheeler, Rev. and Mrs. H. T.; West, Mr. D. G.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. M. GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

CHINA MAILS.

The P. & O. S. S. Nubia with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay this morning at 6 a.m.

MAIL DEPARTURES.

Sir Harcourt Butler, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S., and Lady Butler, the Hon. Mr. A. W. C. and Mrs. Chaplain and Professor Geddes, Town Planning expert, left Bombay on Saturday for England, by the P. & O. Company's English mail steamer Salsette.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY

A meeting of the Association will be held this evening at 6-15 p.m., (S. T.), at the St. Xavier's College, when Prof. D. D. Kanga, M.A., B.Sc., will deliver an address on "The Teaching of Chemistry."

RE-EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SOLDIERS AND PENSIONERS.

Ex-soldiers and pensioners desirous of re-employment as clerks in Staff Offices and who are willing to be re-enlisted are requested to report to the Headquarters, Bombay Brigade, at an early date when the conditions of service and terms of re-enlistment will be shown them.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A Clinical of the Union will be held on Sunday next the 18th instant at 4 p.m., (S. T.) at Messrs. N. Powell & Co.'s Building at Lamington Road. Members have been requested to bring clinical cases, specimens etc., or to demonstrate some of the latest methods of diagnosis and treatment at the above meeting and to inform the Secretaries of the same.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams in any of the seven authorised codes can now be exchanged with Brazil.

The following places in the extra European system do not admit telegrams in code:—Bahamas, British Honduras, British New Guinea, British Somaliland, Comoro Islands, Dutch East Indies, Dutch Guiana, Italian possessions in East Africa, the Falkland Islands, Mexico, Angola, Fernando Po and Aurobe, Bonaire, St. Croix, St. Thomas, Tobago in West Indies.

LADY NOTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.

The following donations have been received in aid of the above Institution:—

R. B. Keshavji Nathu Sailor J. P. and Sheth Jethabhai Rupji Executors of the will of the late Sheth Mulji Sunderji as per his will, Rs. 10,000; The Director of Public Instruction as Grant to the Anglo-Vernacular School of the Orphanage, Rs. 937; Messrs. Bruel & Co., Rs. 251; Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., every year, Rs 150; Sheth Dulsukhbhai Vadilal, Rs. 126; Sheth Bhavanji Harbham, Rs. 125; Sheth Morarji Vasanji Manji in honour of his brother's marriage, Rs. 101; Sheth Teju Kaya & Co., Rs. 101; Sheth Abji Hirji Lalai for feast of rice-pudding, Rs. 75-15; Sheth Virji Nathu on behalf of the 10th Kamatipura lane grain dealers for feast, Rs. 55-9-6; Sheth Madhavji Monji through Sheth Monji Kanji, Rs. 51; Sheth Pragji Dayal Hariani in memory of Sheth Odhhavji Devji Premji, Rs. 50; A Cutchi Lohana Gentleman for feast, Rs. 47-10-6; Sheth Tulshidas Kesheodas, Rs. 25; In memory of Bai Rajubai Haman, Rs. 25; Miscellaneous donations less than Rs. 25, Rs. 30.

REPORTED THEFTS

Durgadas Chedi, residing at Dharavi, reports that his room was broken into during his absence on Friday, and notes and cash of the aggragate value of Rs. 612 carried away.

Premchand Wadilal, a cloth merchant, residing at French Road, complains that his house was entered into whilst he was asleep on Friday night and a bundle containing a watch and chain, a gold stud, and a diamond stud collectively valued at Rs. 610, was stolen.

BILL-COLLECTOR'S LAPSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Fitzgerald charged Rahimtbeg Esmailbeg with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 20, belonging to his master Ismail Jusub, a watchmaker of Abdul Rehman Street.

The accused collected outstandings to the extent of Rs. 20 from two of the complainant's customers, and absconded with the money but was subsequently seized and handed over to the Police. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 40, in default, to one months' rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 20 was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LTD,

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

The Directors of the Mercantile Bank in their annual report for last year, say:—

The Net Profits for the year, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, and including £34,604. 8s. 5d. brought forward from last Account, amount to £136,224. 7s. 1d. From this sum has to be deducted £22,500, being the Interim Dividend of 4 per cent., free of Income Tax, on the "A" and "B" Shares paid for the half-year ending 30th June, 1914.

The Directors have added £35,000 to the Reserve Fund (raising it to £500,000) £4,000 to the Officers' Pension Fund, and written £5,000 off Freehold Banking Premises. They now recommend a further Dividend on the "A" and "B" Shares of 4 per cent., free of Income Tax, for the second half of the year (making 8 per cent. for the year), leaving a balance of £47,224. 7s. 1d. to be carried forward.

S. S. Lord Cromer—The s. s. Lord Cromer, 2,903 tons, Captain W. H. Fellows, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in water ballast.

S. S. Saigon Maru—The s. s. Saigon Maru, 2,740 tons, Captain T. Yamaguchi sailed yesterday for Kobe via Singapore and Moji, with a general cargo.

CREDIT BANK LIABILITIES.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

Under instructions from the Chamber Judge, Mr. R. D. Sethna, liquidator of the Credit Bank convened on Saturday afternoon, a further meeting of the creditors to reconsider the proposals of compromise made by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Tyebbai M. Maskati, the Hon. Sirdar Syed Ali El Edross, Mr. Karmali Jusub and Mr. Fredoon Bomanji. The Court had given liberty to the parties concerned to attend the meeting and represent their case before it, Mr. Sethna presided at the meeting, which was largely attended.

The proposals were as under:—

The Official Liquidator has taken out a misfeasance summons against *inter alia* Sir Balchandra Krishna Bhatavadeker, Kt., claiming to recover from him a total sum of Rs. 23,23,231-1-0 as his liability as a director of the Bank. Without admitting his liability Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadeker offers to pay Rs. 10,000 in full satisfaction of the said claim. Sir Balchandra has already paid to the Official Liquidator Rs. 20,000 being the amount payable by him as a contributory in respect of 500 shares of the Credit Bank standing in his name.

A sum of Rs. 20,000 is payable to the Official Liquidator by the said Mr. Tyebbhai M. M. Mascati as a contributory in respect of 500 shares for which he has been settled by the High Court of Bombay on the list of contributories in his own right as a present member. The Official Liquidator also claims from him in the said misfeasance summons a sum of Rs. 6,06,600. The said Tyebbhai M. M. Mascati has paid nothing in respect of his liability as a contributory. Without admitting his liability in respect of the aforesaid misfeasance summons the said Tyebbhai M. M. Mascati now offers to pay to the Official Liquidator a sum of Rs. 5,000 in full satisfaction of all the claims of the Bank against him.

A sum of Rs. 20,000 is payable to the Official Liquidator by the said Hon. Sirdar Syed Ali El Edroos as a contributory in respect of 500 shares for which he has been settled by the High Court of Bombay on the list of contributories in his own right as a present member. The Official Liquidator also claims from him in the said misfeasance summons a sum of Rs. 23,23,231-1-0 as his liability as a director of the Bank. The said Hon. Sirdar Syed Ali El Edroos has paid nothing in respect of the liability as a contributory. Without admitting his liability in respect of the aforesaid misfeasance summons the said Hon. Sirdar Syed Ali El Edroos now offers to pay to the Official Liquidator a sum of Rs. 10,000 in full satisfaction of all the claims of the Bank against him.

A sum of Rs. 8,00,132-6-0 is payable to the Official Liquidator by the said Mr. Karmally Jusub and his sons, constituting the firm of Karmally Brothers and the Baroda Tramway Co. Ltd. The said Mr. Karmally Jusuff now offers to pay to the Official Liquidator a sum of Rs. 10,000 in cash, and give his properties at Baroda consisting of four bungalows the value of which is stated to be one lakh and the title deeds of which are with the Official Liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank and by getting Messrs. Dattoo & Co., to agree to give up their claim against the Bank on certain hundees for Rs. 81,900.

A sum of Rs. 6,200 is payable by Messrs. A. Fredoon and Co., as contributories in respect of 155 shares for which they have been settled by the High Court of Bombay on the list of contributories in their own right as present members. The Official Liquidator also claim from Mr. Fredoon Bomanji and Messrs. A. Fredoon and Co., Rs. 1,000 in respect of a Hundi drawn by the former in favour of the latter endorsed by the Credit Bank. Mr. Fredoon Bomanji has paid to the Official Liquidator Rs. 600 and offers to pay a further sum of Rs. 400 in full satisfaction of all the claims of the Bank against them.

At the meeting several creditors spoke against the compromise, observing that the amounts were too small to be accepted. One creditor spoke in favour, remarking that he would be quite content with what little he got rather than have nothing at all.

Mr. Maskati said he had been made a director by Jaffer under false representations and that was during the last three months of its existence. He had not recommended any of his friends or relations for a loan nor was he on the sub-committee. He was a poor but honest and innocent man without any property. The Rs. 5,000 now offered were offered by his friends. If they went on with the suit against him and even obtained a decree, they would not benefit, for, in that case he would file his petition in insolvency.

Votes were then taken on each proposal separately.

The result will be declared hereafter.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

AN IMPUDENT THIEF.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered his decision in the case in which Inspector Chapman charged Nazir Mahomed Budankhan with the theft of Rs. 50 in cash, belonging to Keshoo Appa.

The case for the prosecution was that a few days ago Keshoo, who had lately arrived in Bombay from Vengurla, was going along Hornby Road, when the accused, posing as a detective, stopped him and searched him and during the search of a bundle, managed to remove from it a bag containing Rs. 50 in cash. The accused then gave him a card, telling him to show it to any policeman who might stop him. All this was noticed by a Municipal peon, who followed the accused and subsequently had him arrested.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and as he had nine previous convictions, sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and ordered his to report his place of residence to the Police for three years after his release from jail.

ALLEGED FRAUDS ON BANKS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Friday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector E. E. Morris of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Mr. H. E. Staunton, manager in Bombay, of Messrs. B. S. Lloyd & Co. with cheating the Russo-Asiatic Bank and the Comptoir National D' Escompte de Paris, in respect of three sums of money, aggegating about Rs. 45,000. The Hon. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. J. K. Tarachand, barrister, instructed by Mr. Jinwala, solictor, defended, the accused.

Mr. Nagardas Kanji of Messrs. Chunilal Sakalchand & Co., further examined by the Hon. Mr. Nicholson said Lloyd & Co. had consignment account with his firm. It was of a special nature and his firm never claimed lien on goods in the godown as against money due to them on that special account.

Some more evidence was recorded and the further hearing was adjourned.

S. S. City of Paris:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Paris homeward bound reached Marseilles on the 8th instant.

S. S. City of Poona:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Poona outward bound left Liverpool on the morning of the 7th instant.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

JHANSI DRAW WITH HORNETS 1—1.

A DING-DONG AFFAIR.

A large crowd of spectators witnessed the trial of strength between these two teams in the second round of the tournament on the Gymkhana ground on Saturday, when a fast and a keenly contested struggle resulted in a draw of one goal all. The display of hockey was very, good though not brilliant, there being a good deal of dash and combination, and it was undoubtedly the best seen so far this season. As to speed and endurance both teams were equally good and the grit and determination with which the contestants fought for survival were highly commendable. There was not a dull moment in the seventy minutes' play (an extra period of 10 minutes was played) and the supporters of both sides left with a favourable impression of their respective proteges and sanguine of victory of their favourites. In fact, judging from the general run of the play, there was hardly anything to choose between the teams and the game was replete with animation. It was a ding-dong affair from start to finish and the balance of exchanges taken over both periods was hardly in favour of either side—though in all fairness to the Jhansi team it should be stated that they lost more open chances of scoring than their opponents. The Hornets' forwards showed on the other hand superior tackling and dodging while the Jhansi forwards were adepts in taking the ball on the run and showed greater staying power than the Hornets, the latter having had less chances of playing together for any length of time. With a little more practice, the Hornets should do full justice to the expectations of their supporters; while with better footing on the Gymkhana turf the Jhansi team should make any team competing in the tournament gallop to the fullest extent. It is thus extremely difficult to prophesy as to which team should survive the test on replay. Both sides foughtfor all they were worth and excess of zeal at times went too far and the whistle went for use of weight which, apparently, was quite unintentional. Before entering into the details of the game and the work done by individual players, it should be pointed out that there was hardly any consistency in the supervision of the game on the two halves of the ground. On one half, refereeing was done to a nicety sometimes verging on fastiduousness, while on the other half, swinging of sticks charges and knock ons frequently went unnoticed. We have so far studiously avoided saying anything about refereeing, as the voluntary work at the best of times is a thankless job for which the only kudos gentlemen with the whistle get is abuse, but unless ther eis some understanding between the umpires as to uniformity in strictness or laxity in the standard of supervision it seems very inconsistent from a spectacular point of view, and laxity in one half may degenerate into rough play, while over-strictness in the other may give rise to disgust and distemper in players. However, this is a thing very difficult to settle as what one will think as unnecessary whistling causing stoppages in fair movements, another will think as essentially necessary.

Turning to individual players, both the goal-keeper kept their charges well and they cannot be blamed for the scores against them. Connell in Hornets' goal had a more difficult task than his vis-a-vis, and he negotiated some shots which looked like certainties with remarkable coolness and accuracy. Speaking of the backs the Hornets' pair were more in evidence than the opposing backs—the two skippers J. James and N. Essai being equally resourceful and judicious defenders, who worked with great tenacity and alacrity. J. James in particular was in splendid form and with the able assistance of his brother put up a sturdy defence against the attack of a set of nippy opponents who required a lot of watching and stopping. In the halfline of the Jhansi team Walton was the pivot of defence, his tact pluck and judicious half-back play kept the balance between Jhansi attack and defence even and he showed remarkable judgment in keeping position to meet an opponent. Rodricks the right half-back and Filo of the Hornets were very hard working, but the latter got himself mixed up frequently and did not clear his Coast so smartly as did Rodricks. The forward line of both sides went on full steam ahead for the whole period, the right side of both the teams showing greater speed and dodging efforts than the left; which might have been due to their being fed less frequently. Low and Hebbard showed pretty combination, the former showing up in grithy dodges and nice centre passes while the latter, who was too closely guarded by Filo and Windsor, was prominent for some clean and tricky stickwork. Downes and Navin for the Hornets worried the Jhansi defence to a great extent and indulged in a few passing boute, which were exhilarating to a degree. The other forwards were none the less hard working but they kept too close to each other with the result that they could not open the game so frequently as the players on the other wing did. As to "go" and combination either set was equally good but the stick work of the Hornets was more finished and quickly executed than that of their opponents.

There was any amount of hard-hitting and sprinting, but the sides did not yield to each other more than once and the teams retired with honours equal after seventy minutes' play.

THE GAME.

The teams took the field at 2.45, and a couple of minutes later the game was started, the Hornets defending the Gymkhana end goal. From the bully-off Low had an opening off a pass from Hebbard and rushing past the Hornets shot, but Connell kept his charge intract, J. James cllearing the ball with a hard drive. Neals printed down the left, but Gellard checked his career in his own twenty-five and transferred the play to the other end, Longman and Jones carrying the ball through the Hornets' half-line. The Hornets' skipper stopped the rush and made an opening for Navin but before the latter could avail himself of the opportunity Spiers robbed him of the ball and sent across but the pass went abegging. A "25" resulted and from the bully-off Low sent on to Hebbard who neatly passed to Longman, and the last-named sent in a ripping low shorter but the shot never found its billet, Connell again stopping the shot or rather the ball rather hitting the pads came into play. After this spell of attack the Hornets made raids on the Jhansi defence for a while but the visiting defence persistently refused to be beaten. From a pass by Cazalot, Spiers was going to make an opening but was whistled back for lying offtside. The Jhansi defence was kept busy for some time more, as working with perfect understanding and keeping themselves up the Hornets' halves put their forwards constantly ahead—Rodricks being credited with some neat passes evading the opposing counter-attack. The Jhansi defence, however, held the opposing forwards at bay and after a few minues' midfield play Neal sprinted down the left and made an opening for Framer who shot, but Cunningham was not to be caught napping and be cleared the shot with a tall kick. The pressure, however, was kept up on the Jhansi defence who now made strenuous efforts to keep the invaders from securing the lead. They gradually drove them back and there ensued a period of attacks and counter-attacks in which both teams went at it hammer and tongs until "kick" against Windsor kept the Hornets' defending and a melee ensued in the Hornets' shooting circle but eventually Navin came to the rescue but the ball was immediately brought back to the Hornets' territory and a short corner was ordered, which was not improved upon. The pressure on the Hornets' defence was not relieved, as soon after, J. James was penalised for "sticks" while attempting to clear. Eventually, after some give-and-take sort of play, the Hornets' forwards made a combined rush and forced an abortive corner. Filo was at this period seen to great advantage as he made repeated openings for Framer and Neal. From one of these onslaughts on the Jhansi defence Navin had a shot at the Jhansi goal, which Cunningham saved by conceding a corner which proved fruitless. Soon after Linn and Framer went down but Gellard and Watson stopped these rushes and ball was sent to midfield, Walton developing magnificent defensive tactics at this critical juncture. The Jhansi forwards now attacked in turn and a good opening was spoiled, Jones lying off-side. But the pass from the ensuing "free" was intercepted and Hebbard sent on to Longman who squeezing between the Hornets' backs had a shot at the Hornets' goal. But the catastrophe was averted Connel again saving at the expense of a corner. Nothing resulted and after a fruitless attempt by Hebbard, the shot going wide of the mark, the Jhansi forwrds were driven back and for the following five minutes till the call of half-time both the defensive ranks were kept busy. The pace at which the ball travelled from one end to the other was remarkably fast at this time. The teams thus retired with a clear sheet on the whistle going for temporary cessation of hostilities.

AFTER HALF-TIME.

Soon after the re-start the Jhansi forwards made determined rushes on the Hornets' goal and W. James staved off the rushes twice in quick succession. The Hornets' forwards came to attack in turn but Scanlon and Cazalot were ever on the alert and neutralised the repeated onslaughts with clever and timely rushes. Not to be denied the Hornets' forwards made a combined movement and Framer receiving off a bully in the Jhansi "25" sent on to Linn who in turn gave to Downes who shot. But the ball was cleared and it was now Jhansi's turn to attack. Low had a clear opening and sprinting down the right centred squarely. Longman in Hornets' circle received the pass but hesitation spoiled the chance and the ball was sent out by W. James, before Longman knew where it was. The pressure was, however, kept up and soon after Jones scored with a low shot which beat the Hornets' custodian within four minutes from the restart.

Jhansi ..... One goal.
Hornets ..... Nil.

This reverse put the Hornets on their mettle and the skipper J. James with the able assistance of his defending partners made repeated openings for the forwards who romped round the Jhansi defence for the following two minutes and forced two corners which proved fruitless. Essai and Walton at this period braved the incisive attacks with remarkably cool judgment and resourcefulness which were worthy of the highest praise. They brought relief to their sorely tried defence but their forward would not fall back. From an occasional raid after 15 minutes' play, the Jhansi centre-forward had an opening but the shot was wide of the mark. The Hornets retaliated and strained every nerve to get on equal terms and on two occasions they were all but through but "sticks" against Navin in the Jhansi circle and "knock-on" against Framer, both while on the point of shooting spoiled the chances. The pressure was well sustained and Navin's shot was saved by Cunningham. The Hornets forced three corners in quick succession J. James came up to receive the shot. On the third corner being shot J. James received and sent in a stinging shot which came against the pads of the Jhansi goal-keeper. The forwards made a rush and off the rebound Linn, who was lying handy, completely beat Cunningham, thus equalising after 18 minutes' play from the restar amidst the prolonged cheering of the Hornets' supporters. For the following 12 minutes, both teams tried hard to secure the lead but no further score was recorded and the teams again changed sides on the extra period of 10 minutes' play being decided upon. Nothing decisive resulted and the teams retired with honour equal as stated.

Jhansi ..... One goal.
Hornets ..... One goal.

The sides were:—

Hornets—Connell, goal; W. Jones and J. James (Capt.), backs; Rodricks, Windsor and Filo, halves; Downes, Navin, Linn Framer and Neal, forwards.

Jhansi—Cunningham, goal; Essai (Capt.) and Scanlon, backs; Gellard, Walton and Cazalet, half-backs; Low, Hebbard, Longman, Jones and Spiers, forwards.

Referees—Mr. Ward and Sgt. Butt.

RESULTS UP TO DATE.

1. Byculla United beat B. Y. C. Hindu H. C.
2. Rangers beat College Casuals, 2—1.
3. Grant Medical College beat B. B. and C. I. Railway, 3—0.
4. Bombay Gymkhana beat Parsi Hockey Association, 3—1.
5. Parsi Cyclists beat Parsi Pioneers, 2—0.

SECOND ROUND.

1. Bombay Gymkhana drew with R. G. A. (Colaba)—1—1, 1—1.
2. Lusitanians beat Republican H. C.—1—0.
3. Byculla United beat Rangers—2—0.
4. Hornets drew with Jhansi—1—1.

LUCKNOW RACES.

CLOSE OF EASTER MEETING.

(Specially Reported for The "Chronicle.")

LUCKNOW, April 10.

The close of the meeting brought a large crowd and the racing was even more interesting than on the previous days. The starting by Mr. Fownes, Secretary, was good throughout. The afternoon was very warm.

The following are details:—

MAHOMED BAGH PLATE. Distance—Five furlongs.

Mr. Scott's SEA LAD, 11-7, Hardy 1
Mr. Skinner's AMALGAM, 10-0, Templeman. 2
Mr. Robinson's GWEN, 8-7, Pratt 3

Also ran:—Firefly, 8-9; Bit of Fashion, 8-1; Strathroy, 6-7.

The Race.—To a good start the field raced well together a short distance, then Gwen led with Amalgam and Sea Lad lying handy. Amalgam distanced Gwen followed soon by Sea Lad who challenged the leader and won by 1 length, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1min. 4 2-5secs.

LAWN PLATE. Distance—Six furlongs.

Mr. Rosseo's RUPERT, 8-7, Trahan 1
Sri Thakur Palsingh's THABASHIR, 8-12, Templeman 2
Mr. Woodward's SUNSPOT, 9-5, Kees 3

Twelve ran.

Betting:—3 to 1 Sunspot and Thabashir, fours Duhallow, 6 to 10 the others.

The Race:—To a good start all raced almost level till the bend when Sunspot and Duhallow lying a length behind. Near the second stand Rupert and Thabashir came to the front, the former winning by a neck, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 24 2-5secs.

CONSOLATION PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Major Obaidullah Khan's IMPERIALIST, 9-9, P. Singh 1
Koer Sahib of Pataala's ALICE, 10-9, Quinn. 2
Mr. Symond's SHAMROCK, 7-12, Kees 3

Also ran:—Friendship, 7-12; Miss Zena 7-8; Sahana, Harri, Barmaid.

Betting:—Evens Alice, twos Imperialist, threes Friendship, fours others.

The Race:—Another good start. After a good race between Imperialist and Alice the former won by 1½ lengths, one length between second and third.

Time:—1min. 18 3-5secs.

TIKRA PLATE. Distance—One mile.

Mr. Mussenden's DANCING MISTRESS, 10-4, Trahan 1
Mr. Hotz's MODEL KNIGHT, 7-4, Japeth. 2
G. K.'s VEERA, 9-7, Templeman 3

Also ran:—Affluence, 9-7; Rowley Mile, 7-0.

The Race.—From a good start Model Knight led out, followed by Veera and Dancing Mistress. Model Knight led right round the bend but was caught up by Dancing Mistress who won by half a length, three-quarter length between second and third.

Time:—1min. 46 2-5 secs.

CHUTTER MANZIL PLATE. Distance—One mile.

Mr. Scott's SEA LAD, 10-7, Hardy 1
Mr. Jewansingh's MAVOURNEEN, 9-4, Trahan 2
Major Gould's SINCERE, 7-12, Japeth 3

Also ran:—Lady Honour.

Betting:—7 to 4 on Sea Lad, 3 to 1 against Mavourneen and Sincere, tens Lady Honour.

The Race:—Sea Lad led the field for two furlongs and was then joined by Sincere. Coming round the bend Sincere went to the front and Mavourneen came up to Sea Lad. A furlong from the post Sea Lad dashed to the front followed by Mavourneen and won by two lengths, one and a half lengths between second and third.

Time:—1min. 49 3-5 secs.

STAYER'S PLATE. Distance—One and a half mile.

Mr. Omer's MAYABEB, 8-11, Hardy 1
GOOD SUCCESS, 9-11, ... 2
Mr. Hargreave's FURCHOUD, 6-10, Japeth 3

The Race:—Won by half a length, one and a quarter length between second and third.

Time:—2min. 52 3-5 secs.

DEATH OF MRS. SHRINBAI PATEL.

ALLEGED MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

Mrs. Shirinbai, wife of Dr. Rajabali Visram Patel, succumbed on Saturday morning to the wounds alleged to have been inflicted on her body by one of her servants, named, Chaku Ooka, with a knife on Friday morning.

Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, subsequently held an inquest at her bungalow at Pedder Road. The deceased's husband Dr. Rajabali Patel identified her body and said she was 31 years' of age. He left home about 8-30 a.m. on Friday and 45 minutes later received information at the Nepean Sea Road that the deceased had been stabbed. He returned home immediately. Chaku Ooka, who was his servant wanted to leave the service and was told to bring a substitute. The servant gave the name of a man residing at Wadhwan and the deceased wired there but got no reply. They got another substitute as table boy for him but Chaku then said he did not want to leave. He complained of being ill and was treated by witness on Thursday and Friday morning, and under his instructions and in his presence, was given quinine and tea by the deceased. After the alleged assault, witness sent for Colonels Street, Jackson and Evans and Drs. Gilder, Bhalchandra and Burdi, who all attended.

Chaku Ooka, who was present at the inquest, declined to ask the witness any question.

Lt.-Col. Ashton Street, I. M. S., said he was called at 10-45 a.m. on Friday and he found Mrs. Patel extremely collapsed, but conscious. There were two wounds on the neck, two on the head, four on the left hand and four on the left arm. These wounds were all superficial except one. There were two wounds on the lower half of the right chest, which penetrated the throat right into the abdomen. One of them also had divided the sixth rib at its junction with the cartelage. There was much blood welling out of both these. The wounds communicated and a finger could be passed from one to the other. The cause of death was loss of blood and shock. The wounds might have been caused by the two knives produced.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Greek Interests	6
Stimulating Drinking	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
LONDON LETTER	8
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7 & 8
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	5 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Finance and Commerce Members in Bombay	4
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Machinery, Engineering, Electrical and Motor Section	9
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	5 & 10
SPORTING NEWS	5
COMMERCIAL	3
SHIPPING	4
THE WEATHER	3
ILLUSTRATIONS	9

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, April 12, 1915.

GREEK INTERESTS.

TO LUCASTA (HELLENICA)
ON NOT GOING TO WAR.
(By C. Lovepeace.)

Tell me not, Greece, I am unkind,
That from the armoury
Of thy fierce breast and warlike mind
To neutral peace I fly.

True, a new crisis now I face
By taking not the field;
But I with Will *must* save my face,
And so to pressure yield.

Your Constantine's sad plight is such,
War means domestic war;
And nothing matters near so much
But Sophie matters more.

—*"Truth" March 17th*, 1915.

Our comments on the attitude of Greece towards the war and the decision of her "valiant King Constantine" who "has thought it his duty to adopt a waiting attitude" and "to choose rather to lose his wise minister, M. Venizelos, than to plunge his country into the unknown" have aroused the ire of a correspondent of a contemporary, signing himself G. C. Z., who asks for "justice to a nation that has always been friendly and grateful to Great Britain." We have accepted this writer's description of the position of the King of Greece in the words quoted above, and it is only necessary to add that gratitude and friendship are not best displayed by a "waiting attitude" at a time when active assistance, either in negotiation or warfare, might be of great value. The government of M. Venizelos refused the former, and the new Government of King Constantine refuses the latter. The Greek King prefers a "waiting attitude",—that is, waiting to see whether Greece will be able to share in the general benefits likely to accrue from the war without any act of sacrifice on her part.

That this is not an exaggerated or unfair statement of the case is clear from the writer's own words in his impassioned justification of the right of Greece to regard her own interests as the first and last consideration. Well, every nation is entitled to think only of its own interests and, if Greece does so, she cannot be blamed, even if one does not feel moved to admiration. But we confess we prefer the attitude of M. Venizelos, the greatest statesman Greece has produced for a generation or more, to that of King Constantine and his new Government. It is true that M. Venizelos refused to make the concession to Bulgaria that was pressed upon him by the Allies, but he was, in spite of this,—and it does the more credit to *his* conception of gratitude and friendship,—anxious, even at a time when Germany was gaining great successes in the field, to throw in the lot of Greece with the Allies an risk the onslaught of Bulgaria, a prospective danger which our excited but calculating critic considers was quite sufficient to justify Greece in keeping outside the fray. So far as we can understand this Greek champion, if and when Greece can or could intervene without any risk of losing anything or unduly suffering herself, she will or would be ready to join. But, in the meanwhile, that being a matter of doubt she prefers to wait, and while sparing her own blood and treasure, to share in "the new era of freedom and justice" which "will dawn for all peoples at the close of this war," when,—again to quote the writer's own words:—

The Greeks of Ionia will again get a chance of a renaissance for *their own benefit and for the benefit of civilisation* in the land of Wisdom and Beauty. Ionia will blossom again into flourishing cities, where Science and Art, aided by free commerce, will build temples as beautiful as the antique ones, the ruins of which scholars are still unearthing for the admiration and instruction of modern society. (Greek benefit first and Civilisation second!)

But since Turkey has a strong army of 250,000 in Gallipoli, which, *pace* "G. C. Z.," Greece does not care to face, lest in the meanwhile Bulgaria should fall upon hapless Servia, it is better to be neutral and to await with calmness and confidence the realisation of this ideal at the expense of other people. Greece can wait for everything! The idea that the Greeks have an ambition to parade in Constantinople is scornfully repudiated because they "have more sense," and because there would be "no real benefit" since "we know that Constantinople is *not yet destined to come back to its lawful heirs.*" What an apotheosis of sordid selfishness is this elaborate defence of Greek neutrality, the author of which masquerades in the mantle of a Hellenic idealist. We do not believe that he represents the views and sentiments of the Greek people, who are the possessors of noble aspirations and generous instincts. But it is their misfortune that the guidance of their destinies has passed at this juncture from the hands of a Venizelos to those of a King with German leanings and men who regard the present and future with the commercial instincts which the embroidered phrases of G. C. Z. cannot disguise.

STIMULATING DRINKING.

In commenting on the lead given by his Majesty to the voluntary abstinence movement in England the other day, we referred to the pernicious policy of regarding the liquor traffic as a useful means of raising revenue,—a policy which has dominated the Excise departments of various provinces for many years past; and we suggested that until the control of this traffic passed into the hands of public representative bodies, instead of being in those of officials whose first concern is the increase of revenue, the campaign of temperance reformers against "the lure of drink" would be ineffectual. How imperative is the need of such a change of control is apparent from the facts disclosed in the correspondence which has passed between the Poona Temperance Association and the Collector of Poona regarding a newly opened liquor shop at Ghoda in Khed Taluka. The papers relating to this correspondence have been forwarded to us and they reveal a state of affairs which demands thorough enquiry and strong action by Government. The facts of the case are briefly these. In the third week of November 1912, the Poona Temperance Association learnt that the Collector of the District was about to allow a new country spirit-shop to be opened at Ghoda. The Association thereupon wrote to the Collector asking him to delay his decision until it had made its own enquiries into the matter, at the same time expressing its belief, from its knowledge of the general public opinion in the district, that the majority of the inhabitants of the place had no wish to see such a shop established in their midst. The Collector in his reply stated:—"A country spirit shop will shortly be opened at Ghoda. . . . . owing to the strong suspicion which exists as to the prevalence of illicit practices in the matter of the present uncontrolled supply of liquor to the village in question, and the Commissionary has not sufficient reason to believe that a majority of the inhabitants of the locality are opposed to the opening of the shop." The Association in its rejoinder demanded from the Collector the information upon which he based his statement to the effect that there was an illicit and uncontrolled supply of liquor to the village; and requested that a ballot of the inhabitants of the village should be taken, so that it could be known without doubt whether the Commissioner was correct in supposing that a majority of the inhabitants were in favour of the opening of the shop. The Association also expressed its willingness to aid him in eliciting the opinon of the inhabitants of the village. The Collector, however, in reply to the first enquiry, refused to give the required information and, regarding the suggestion of a ballot, doubted if any good purpose could be served by holding it. "Even if a minority," he added, "of the inhabitants of this and adjoining villages desired to have a shop of licit liquor they should have it instead of the illicit and uncontrolled supply they have been getting of late." In his reply the Collector implied that a minority of the inhabitants desired to have a liquor shop. But, as a matter of fact, not a single soul from Ghoda and its precincts had ever applied to have a new shop opened, as was admitted by Government itself in reply to a question by the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye in the local Legislative Council. On the contrary the villagers expressly protested in a petition against the opening of any shop. Meanwhile the Association approached the Government of Bombay, enquiring whether it approved of the principle laid down in the Collector's letter, that, even if a minority only of the inhabitants of a village desired a liquor shop, they were entitled to have one, if it were the case that liquor was being supplied from illicit sources. In its reply the Government evaded a direct reply to the Association's question, and, as a proof of the practice of illicit sale of liquor in the village, stated that in 1912 one widow was convicted of this offence! The comparative statement regarding the offences of illicit distillation of liquor in the various districts of the Presidency prepared by the Association makes it quite clear that during the 12 years preceding 1913 there were only three cases of such offences in the Poona district as against 1988 and 1368 in the Khandesh and Kaira districts respectively. If these figures are correct the suspicions of any extensive illicit practices appears to be wholly unfounded and, even the instances of such practices are admittedly so few that the wiser course would surely be to increase the efficiency of the preventive and detective department rather than to open a new shop. One conviction of illicit sale was sufficient to convince the authorities that there existed *a number of persons* who used alcoholic liquor! The next step was to believe that the number was sufficient to call in requisition Government's declared policy that due provision should be made to satisfy their needs. If Government continued on these lines we wonder what village in India would eventually escape the sympathetic vigilance of the Excise officers and the scourge of a liquor shop! The claim that the shop at Ghoda was opened against the wishes of the villagers is borne out by the census taken by the Rev. Dr. Macnicol, Messrs. Kelkar and Dobson and two other gentlemen. Out of 850 adult males of the so-called "drinking classes" who were indiscriminately approached, four only expressed the desire to have the shop, six declined to vote, while the remaining 840 were unequivocal in their opposition. These figures were furnished to the Collector and he was requested to issue the license at Ghoda provisionally for a year only, if he was not disposed to suspend the grant of the license altogether. But the prayer was left unheeded and the shop opened. We have no space to go further into the details of this correspondence. The case seems to us to call for the instant intervention of Lord Willingdon's Government which, we decline to believe, can approve of a practice which tends to encourage an evil which the vast majority of the public desire to restrict, or to approve of the action of the Collector of a district who insists upon inflicting upon a community an admitted nuisance in order to satisfy the supposed demands of a microscopic section. The Poona Temperance Association claim that the new liquor shop at Ghoda has stimulated drinking among persons not inclined to drink, and who would not have consumed liquor if the shop had not been there. And the evidence strongly supports this claim. That is in direct contravention of the policy of Government as laid down in official resolutions. It is quite clear that the action of the Commissioner, who has supported the Collector in the matter, must be over-ruled.

Notes of the Day.

The Plight of Hungary.

According to telegrams from Buda-Pesth received at Venice the Buda-Pesth papers are endeavouring to comfort their readers with assurances that the Russian successes are relatively unimportant. That we shall see presently when the Russians, having consolidated their gains in the Carpathians and driven the last remnant of Austrian opposition from the Passes, begin to pour their troops into the Hungarian plains. It will be useless then for the official press in Buda-Pesth and Vienna to endeavour to reassure the Hungarian population, and we shall then get the supreme test as to how far the bond between Austria and Hungary will stand the strain of the presence of the enemy in Hungarian territory and Buda-Pesth itself in imminent danger. It is not safe to prophesy in such a matter, but with the Hungarian and Austrian resistance broken and Germany unable to offer further aid, it is very doubtful whether the Hungarians will care to continue the struggle and will any longer resist the temptation to make the best terms they can for themselves.

The Turning of The Tide.

We cannot tell whether Russia is yet ready for her supreme effort in the South but the Buda-Pesth telegrams, which admit the continuance of the Russian attacks in the Carpathians with undiminished vigour, speak of the bringing up of continuous Russian reinforcements into the firing line, indicating that our Allies are not now handicapped by that inability to bring up their reserves for want of equipment, which has forced them for the last few months to remain on the offensive-defensive. There will no doubt be much hard fighting before the avalanche falls on Hungary, but there seems to be every indication that there will be no further pause in the Russian advance. It seems as though the Austro-German fight against time on the Eastern Front from Bukovina to the Baltic has already been lost. That Russia is constantly bringing up fresh reinforcements to the firing line shows that she is at last beginning to get the equipments and munitions she has hitherto lacked. Whatever the Germans may have in reserve, they cannot, as Mr. Hilaire Belloc very clearly points out in this week's "Land and Water," reinforce at anything like the rate or to anything like the amount which the Allies can do, once the want of munitions is supplied.

The Progress in The West.

The fresh bound in advance at Les Eparges, which the Paris communiqué on Thursday night announced, is now seen to be a success of a most substantial character. The French carried over 1,500 metres of trenches and are now in possession of the whole plateau dominating the plain of Woevre. This is the third success of the first importance which has been scored on the Western front in a month. It remains to be seen what losses have been inflicted on the enemy in this attack and at what cost to the French it has been achieved, but there is no reason to suppose that the proportion of losses on the German side will not have been much greater than on the French, as the German and French communiqués have revealed has been the case in the previous larger affairs that have been reported during the last few weeks. The French communiqués, nowadays, are a steady record of successes of a more or less important character; every day we hear of trenches captured and ground gained at various parts of the line in France and Flanders. Thus the policy of attrition is steadily proceeding, and when the new contingents from England and the new French levies are thrown into the line there will be many points where the weakened German forces must be incapable of making any stand.

Industries in The United Provinces.

The outcome of the enquiries of the Committee appointed by the Government of the United Provinces is that a certain measure of protection is necessary for infant industries in those provinces. This Committee was appointed on the outbreak of the war with a view to advising on the possibility of replacing enemy goods by Indian-made articles. The Committee visited a number of places of commercial importance and witnesses were examined representing the various trades and industries in the United Provinces. The Committee think, and they only record the general concensus of opinion which they had occasion to ascertain, that protection is necessary for the infant industries of India, and that no capitalists could be expected to expend money on new industries, unless they were assured of some sort of protection, after the war ceases, against foreign imports. After all capitalists cannot be expected to be so adventurous as to sink their money in a concern if there is not a reasonable hope of a return on their capital. The Committee have made a very useful suggestion to the Government to the effect that they should employ technical experts, whose services should be placed at the disposal of those who wish to start new enterprises, or who wish to consult them. Another recommendation is that the Government should start an industrial bank to lend a helping hand to new and struggling industries. The Committee's report is full of valuable suggestions.

Interpretation of Indian Allegory.

On account of the difficulty of understanding, or rather interpreting Indian allegorical references whether in art or architecture, many people have been led to entertain wrong ideas of them. It is unnecessary to say that this difficulty is as much felt by Indians as by the foreigner and it is no wonder, therefore, that much misunderstanding results. There can be no better man to undertake the task of elucidation than Mr. Havell, who has taken great and ardent interest in things Indian, both artistic and religious, and what is more difficult, has displayed great insight and sympathetic understanding. Mr. Havell has done invaluable service to the cause of Indian art to his own detriment, and against the bitter opposition of vested interests. Every new book interpreting Indian art which Mr. Havell has produced has run the gauntlet of that form of hostile criticism, which confines its ideas of architecture to the "P. W. D." style, as it is called. On March 5, Mr. Havell delivered a lecture at the Caxton Hall on "Some New Interpretations of Indian Allegory, Art and Architecture." At the very outset the speaker admitted the great difficulty with which he was confronted in such a task. He explained the popular allegory of churning the ocean with a snake cord and a mountain for the churn, bringing out jewels, poison and *amrita*, which is nectar. Here evidently the coming out of one and the same thing both good and evil is quite typical of Hindu idealism, Mr. Havell interpreting it as the coming of the dawn and the sunrise over the snow-clad Himalayan peaks. The serpent is the Milky Way with the Great Bear as the seven heads, the ocean is the cosmic sea, and so on.

The Elephanta Caves.

Mr. Havell put in a new interpretation of the Trimurti carvings, so familiar to the globe-trotter. He says that the orthodox way of taking the Trimurti as Brahma, Vishnu and Siva is wrong, but that the heads of the figure are Siva, Vishnu and Parvati. In proof of this contention he says that the head which was formerly identified with that of Brahma is distinctly that of a woman's and that is Parvati's, the consort of Siva, because it is smaller than the other two, the outline being quite feminine; the hand, too, is a woman's and a very delicate one at that, holding in it a lotus flower. Side by side there is Siva's hand, and the speaker maintained that, if a comparison were made between Parvati's and the former, one cannot but come to the conclusion at which he had arrived. Parvati here takes the place of Brahma, as the great Creatrix. This theory may appear rather startling and may upset the archaeologists who were responsible for it. Coming to sociology, Mr. Havell had an easy task before him. He confirmed, what Prof. Geddes has discovered, that Indian villages were built on rational principles by experts long ago, which contributed to a healthy life, and if the villages have deteriorated, it is owing to no fault of the builders.

THE ALTRUISTS.

(From "Punch.")

[*A semi-official message from Berlin to the "Cologne Gazette" contends that "the independent national life of the neutrals in the Balkans" is threatened by English and Russian ambitions. Germany and Austria, on the other hand, are fighting for "the independence of the small nations. . . . for the conceptions of nationality and culture."*]

Not for ourselves! Oh, no! Our hands are pure.
We Germans ask no solid compensations,
Content if on our tombs these words endure:
"HERE LIE THE CHAMPIONS OF THE LITTLE NATIONS."

Babies we kill (and get misunderstood)
Not for our own joy, but for that of others,
Doing our best for Europe's common good,
But chiefly for our little Balkan brothers.

Money we spend—as much as we can spare;
Threats and appeals alternately we try on
To save them from the wicked, wicked Bear,
To snatch them from the horrid, horrid Lion.

We say what loot they'll touch as our allies,
What larger spaces in the realm of Sol earn;
We mention bonds of blood and marriage-ties
That hitch them to the House of Hohenzollern.

We talk of nationality at stake,
Urging that in that holy cause we need 'em,
That, joined with us, they shall in turn partake
The germ of culture and the fruits of freedom.

And, should they call our spoken word in doubt,
And question if the evidence is ample,
For proof we trot our testimonials out,
And point to Belgium, saying "There's a sample!"

O. S.

Official and Personal.

His Highness the Maharajah of Jaipur has most generously offered Rs. 5,00,000 towards the expenses of the war. His Excellency the Viceroy has gratefully accepted the offer.

With effect from the 8th instant in connection with the permanent organisation of the Education Department of the Government of India Mr. L. Porter becomes Secretary and Mr. H. Sharp, Educational Commissioner.

GOKAK CANAL EXTENSION PROJECT

SECRETARY OF STATE'S SANCTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 10.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the execution as a protective irrigation work, of the Gokak Canal extension project, which will render a wide tract immune from famine in the British districts of Belgaum and Bijapur besides commanding extensive areas in the States of Kolhapur, Mudhol, Jamkhandi, Sangli and Kurundwad.

At the annual Government sale of liquor licenses just held at Rangoon the prices fetched aggregated to Rs. 7,77,200 or Rs. 34,035 less than last year.

At the annual meeting of the Madras branch of the European Association there was a discussion on the subject of compulsory military training for Europeans in India and it was decided to forward the views of the branch on the subject to Calcutta. The question of what attitude the Government should take after the war is over, towards the alien enemy subjects residing in India was also brought up and an interesting debate ensued. It was decided that the central organisation in Calcutta should be asked if they proposed to take any steps in the matter.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH VICTORY AT LES EPARGES.

STUPENDOUS AUSTRIAN LOSSES.

RUSSIANS MASTERS OF PRINCIPAL CHAIN.

EXPLOITS AGAINST GERMAN SUBMARINES.

The important strategic position of Les Eparges dominating the plain of Woevre is completely in the hands of the Allies, who have thus obtained one of the principal objectives of the operations of the last few days.

The French success at Eparges relieves the pressure on Verdun and simultaneously threatens the retreat of the German forces still clinging desperately to St. Mihiel. German prisoners captured state that their General was ready to sacrifice 100,000 men to retain the position.

The Russians have dislodged the Austrians from the single height they still held in the principal chain of the Carpathians of which the Russians are now masters. A Rome telegram says that Austrian casualties in the Carpathian battles have numbered 300,000.

The Blue Funnel liner Theseus and the South Shields tug Homer both had exciting encounters in worsting the efforts of submarines to sink them. The Theseus was damaged by the bursting of shells, but no one was hurt. And the tug had to abandon the French barque she was towing, which was last seen in a cloud of smoke.

The French Eastern Expeditionary Force which was concentrated at Bizerta was landed at Alexandria, and is now quartered at Ramleh waiting orders.

A semi-official Note states that Italian diplomacy in the Balkans conforms at all points to that of the Entente Powers, with whom it is in close agreement, and that the Italo-Serbian conversations are approaching a settlement regarding the Adriatic.

Reuter learns that the Netherlands' Minister in London has no news justifying the report of new or special tension between Holland and Germany. Belligerents are said to be satisfied with the way Holland has maintained the strictest neutrality.

A White Paper published contains the most appalling revelations of the treatment meted out to British prisoners in Germany. Officers were brutally maltreated, spat upon and kicked, and the men were forced to sleep on sodden straw which was not changed for months and obliged to clean latrines.

[redacted]war against drink continues and [redacted]nce is now following the example [redacted]r Allies in a vigorous prohibitory [redacted]paign.

IMPORTANCE OF LES EPARGES SUCCESS.

300,000 AUSTRIAN CASUALTIES IN CARPATHIANS.

FIGHTING AT LES EPARGES.

IMPORTANT POSITION COMPLETELY CAPTURED

VIGOROUS ACTION AT BEAU SEJOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, April 10.

Last evening's communiqué said:—After a fresh brilliant attack, the important position of Les Eparges, dominating the plain of Woevre which the enemy had obstinately defended, is now completely in our hands.

We carried yesterday over 1,500 metres of the trenches and this morning the Germans held in strength on the plateau two isolated positions. We carried these in the afternoon. We have thus attained one of the principal objectives of the operations of the last few days.

In the Bois D'Ailly we maintained all the ground gained and repulsed the Germans and in the Bois de Monmare, the Germans made fifteen attacks to retake the trenches which we had wrested from them yesterday, but all were repulsed and heaps of German bodies are lying on the ground.

In Belgium, near Der Grachten a German attack occupied part of a trench on the left bank of the Yser while a Belgian attack debouching nearly to the right bank installed there a tete-de-pont.

There has been a vigorous infantry action north of Beau Sejour. The Germans were mown down except at one point, where they succeeded in installing themselves in an advanced trench. To-day we counter-attacked and recaptured the place.

CHOKED WITH DEAD.

CAPTURED TRENCHES REMODELLED.

PARIS, April 9.

The afternoon communiqué says the British forces repulsed a night attack.

We made fresh progress between the Meuse and Moselle and gained more ground at Les Eparges. We remodelled the German trenches which were choked with dead and turned the parapets round.

We repulsed two counter-attacks and took six machine guns and two mortars in the D'ailly wood. The enemy made no counter-attack.

We maintained all progress in Montmarc wood in spite of a very violent night counter-attack.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SUCCESS

GERMAN RETREAT THREATENED.

LONDON, April 9.

The French success at Eparges is the most important development of recent operations. It relieves the pressure on Verdun and simultaneously threatens the retreat of the German forces still clinging desperately to St. Mihiel.

Les Eparges was a series of fierce struggles. The Germans thereabouts were mostly Bavarians who were so roughly handled that the town began to have a sinister reputation.

FRESH PROGRESS MADE.

GERMAN PRISONERS' STATEMENTS.

PARIS, April 11.

The evening communiqué says:—Between the Meuse and the Moselle we retained all the ground gained and made fresh progress.

The enemy has taken no action at Les Eparges, either with the infantry or artillery.

The statements of the prisoners emphasise the importance of our success.

They state that the General was ready to sacrifice a hundred thousand men to retain it.

The Germans since the end of February, had at Les Eparges the entire 33rd Division of Reserve, then towards the end of March, when this Division was exhausted, the 10th Active Division and the 5th Army Corps, composed of the flower of the army, were brought up.

This was the Division which lost a veritable fortress on the spur of Les Eparges.

The troops were frequently ordered to hold on at all costs, and were told that the position was of the greatest importance.

In Bois Mortmare we carried another line of trenches.

We repulsed a counter-attack in Lorraine.

Half a company which reached the village of Bezange la Grande, between the French and German lines, was surrounded by superior forces and captured.

DESPERATE BAVONET FINALE.

PARIS, April 10.

A communiqué states that there is nothing to report except that the two attacks which made the French masters of the last German positions at Les Eparges led to desperate bayonet fighting.

ENEMY EXPECTED TO MAKE A BIG EFFORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 10.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

The position at St. Mehiel where the Germans hold the salient which the French are attacking from b th sides, divides interest with the Carpathians.

The French are now in position easily to bombard the railway from Metz to St. Mehiel. If big guns were brought to Les Eparges and Regnieville their fire would meet. It is anticipated that the Germans will make a big effort to avoid a forced withdrawal.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

CRUELTIES AND PRIVATIONS.

BRUTAL INDIGNITIES TO OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 9.

The White Paper published giving the correspondence between the Government and the American Ambassador contains appalling revelations of the treatment of British prisoners in Germany, although an improvement has now been noticed, thanks to the efforts of the United States and their representations. It is one long recital of cruelties and privations.

The American Ambassador in Berlin himself asked the German Government whether it would supply an extra blanket to prisoners who were suffering from cold, but received no answer.

The prisoners complained of insufficient food, consisting largely of two cups of coffee, soup and a piece of bread daily.

The officers were brutally maltreated, spat upon and kicked and men were forced to sleep on sodden straw which was not changed for months and obliged to clean latrines.

ESCAPED OFFICER'S REPORT.

STARVED IN A FILTHY HORSE-BOX.

LONDON, April 10.

The report of Major Vandeleur of the Scottish Rifles, who escaped while a prisoner of war at Crefeld, is published in the Parliamentary papers.

He says that he and fifty-two other captured men were conveyed in a filthy horse-box for thirty hours without food.

They were cursed at every station by the German soldiery and he himself was kicked. The British prisoners were employed on most menial duties and badly treated.

The Irish prisoners were told that the Kaiser sympathised with "their down trodden country" and the Irish were offered a separate camp.

The Irishmen indignantly refused and declared that they would share the treatment of their compatriots.

RUSSIA'S MISSION IN THE WAR

FRANCE'S APPRECIATION.

PARIS, April 10

The official French review of the Russian operations emphasises the great value of Russian efforts and successes.

It points out that from the outset the Russians have loyally fulfilled their undertaking towards the Allies in holding the largest possible forces of the Germans on the eastern front and forcing them to go to the assistance of the sorely-pressed Austrians.

The unceasing activity of the Russians has compelled the German General Staff several times to withdraw troops from the western front, but without avail, and has finally led to the collapse of German plans to capture Warsaw, where the Kaiser was to proclaim Polish autonomy under German hegemony.

The review sums up by saying that the balance of the operations is incontestably in favour of the Russians, who have constantly foiled von Hindenburg and shattered the German power to advance for a long time to come.

The Russians did not withdraw a single man from their main front to face the Turks, the Russians in the Caucasus being mostly men of the second line.

ESPIONAGE IN ENGLAND.

THREE SPIES ARRESTED.

LONDON, April 9.

Three spies have been arrested and charged with communicating naval and military information by writing in invisible ink to various addresses on the Continent.

The cases are declared to be of grave importance and will be tried in the civil courts *in camera* under the amended Defence of the Realm Act, probably by the Chief Justice.

MASTERS OF PRINCIPAL CHAIN.

ENEMY DISLODGED FROM POSITION.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN CARPATHIANS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, April 11.

A communiqué says:—

The Russians have captured two lines of trenches west of the Niemen after a fierce bayonet fight, capturing six hundred prisoners and eight mitrailleuses.

The Russians have dislodged the Austrians from the single height they still held in the principal chain of the Carpathians, of which the Russians are now masters.

IMMENSE AUSTRIAN LOSSES.

300,000 IN RECENT BATTLES.

ROME, April 10.

Austrian casualties in the Carpathian battles have numbered three hundred thousand. The number of rifles captured by the Russians has been so great that whole Austrian divisions have had to be armed with old German rifles and are now using black powder.

CONTINUE TO PROGRESS.

AUSTRO-GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

PETROGRAD, April 10.

A communiqué says:—The Russians have repulsed numerous Austrian and German counter-attacks in the Carpathians and continue to progress.

They now hold the whole of the principal mountain chain for a distance of sixty-six miles except for the height south of Voliamikhova.

SAROS DISTRICT ENTERED.

RUSSIANS EXERT THEIR WHOLE STRENGTH.

VENICE, April 11.

Telegrams from Budapest admit that the Russians continue their attacks in the Carpathians with undiminished vigour, continually bringing up reinforcements to the firing line.

A heavy artillery engagement occurred about Bartfeld, following which the Russians, exerting their whole strength, forced the passage of the western boundary in the Saros district, in order to make a flank attack on the Austrian position in the Makowitz Valley.

Newspapers seek to comfort their readers with the assurances that the Russian successes are relatively unimportant.

THE INVASION OF HUNGARY.

BACKBONE OF THE EMPIRE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 10.

The following has been received at Simla from England:—

The Hungarian correspondent of the "Morning Post" says that the hurrying of German troops to the Carpathians is intended to delay the catastrophe which would follow if the Russians were able to invade Hungary, which is the backbone of the Empire and the Hungarian portion of the army is the best.

The correspondent says that as soon as the Russians occupy only a small part of the Hungarian Plains, Hungary in any case would begin seriously to talk of peace.

Hungarian pressure upon Austria in the event of an invasion will be that the latter must either pass the burden on to Germany or give way if Germany refuses help.

This will not come immediately, for the Russian advance will not be quick and the present success is only the initial stage of the terrific struggle, but the Russian numbers must eventually tell and the correspondent believes peace talk will not be many months distant.

MAIN VALLEYS REACHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 10.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The captures made by the Russians amount to about 15,000 men weekly; many offer but poor resistance to capture and are worn out with the winter campaign. In the mountains the Russians have maintained their strength by frequent replacements.

The Russian reserves trained during the winter form a powerful army and has not yet fought.

There are no Austrian reservists left; the Germans new formations are drafted for both German and Austrian needs. The steady drain leaves Turkey neglected.

Fresh progress by the Russians is reported in the [redacted]t. The cavalry forces have reached the head of several of the main valleys leading to the Hungarian plains. The enemy are massing to prevent deployment.

FRANCE'S EASTERN FORCE.

CONTINGENT LANDED IN EGYPT.

READY TO PROCEED ANYWHERE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, April 10.

An Official statement says:—The French Eastern Expeditionary Force which was concentrated at Bizerta under General Damade had completed its organisation and was ready on March 15th to assist the Allied fleets.

As, however, it was undesirable to keep troops longer than necessary in transports, the hospitality of Egypt was accepted and the troops debarked at Alexandria, after a voyage under the best conditions.

They are now quartered at Ramleh, the most favourable watering-place in the Delta and ready to go to any point when their intervention is necessary.

"A BOLT FROM THE BLUE."

FRENCH TROOPS FROM EGYPT CREATE SENSATION.

LONDON, April 10.

In Germany the announcement of the arrival of French troops from (in) Egypt came as a bolt from the blue and affords admirable testimony to the secrecy of the Allies' movements and their ability to give the enemy unpleasant surprises.

The whereabouts of the expedition have hitherto been wrapped in impenetrable mystery.

CLEARING [redacted] NARROWS.

MINE-SWEEPING CONTINUES NIGHTLY.

PARIS, April 9.

This afternoon's communiqué said:—Mine-sweeping in the Dardanelles at the entrance and inlet to Chanak continues nightly. The opposition of the Turks is feeble and ineffective.

OBJECT OF CAVALRY ATTACK ON SUEZ CANAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 11.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables that the Turkish Cavalry attack on the Suez Canal is directed towards keeping large forces locked up in Egypt away from the Dardenelles. It has no effect on our settled policy.

ATTEMPT ON SULTAN OF EGYPT.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAIRO, April 10.

The Sultan had a very narrow escape.

The Master of Ceremonies observed the man step out into the road and warned the police.

A policeman knocked down his hand but it was too late to prevent the shot.

The bullet struck the hood of the carriage and glanced off.

The assailant was immediately overpowered.

He is a notorious bad character and maintains an attitude of bravado.

He denies having accomplices.

AUSTRO-GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 10.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Petrograd telegrams indicate a belief that the Austro-German reinforcements now assembling before the advancing Russians have been drawn from East Prussia, where rain and swamps hinder the operations from Kosiowa, where the German attcks have ceased and from the German strategic reserves deep in the rear. Very few have been drawn from the west.

RUMOURED AUSTRIAN PEACE PROPOSALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 10.

The "Statesman's" London correspondent cables:—

The "New York Sun's" Rome correspondent states that Austria, with the Germans' consent, is about to sue for peace on her own account. Germany has agreed to this course because she realises that it will be impossible otherwise to avert Italian intervention, and because Germany is conscious of her inability to send further reinforcements to the Carpathians. All the troops are being needed for her effort to defend her own frontiers.

EXCITING SUBMARINE EXPERIENCES.

BLUE FUNNEL LINER ESCAPES.

A HOMERIC ENCOUNTER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 9.

The Blue Funnel liner Theseus, bound for Java, has arrived at Gibraltar. She reports an exciting experience with a submarine south-west of Bishop's Rock.

The submarine was sighted at seven in the morning on March 29th two miles distant. The Theseus went at full speed, but the submarine slowly overhauled her and signalled to her to stop instantly.

The Theseus ignored the signal, whereupon the submarine opened fire with a machine-gun and later with a three-inch gun.

The submarine continually endeavoured to get into a favourable position to fire a torpedo, but the Theseus every time outmanœuvred her.

The submarine finally abandoned the 57 mile chase at half past ten, when there were only three-hundred yards between the ships.

The Theseus was damaged by the bursting of shells but nobody was hurt.

THE HOMER TRYS A FALL.

MISSES ONLY BY THREE FEET.

LONDON, April 9.

The South Shields tug Homer had a gallant encounter with a submarine off the Isle of Wight. She was towing a French barque laden with grain, when the submarine appeared, ordered the Homer to abandon the barque and fired a warning shot. The Homer's Captain, Gibsonne, waited till the submarine was abeam and then cast off the hawser and attempted to ram the submarine but owing to the roughness of the sea he missed, but by only three feet.

The submarine attacked the Homer and fired a hail of shots, which damaged the vessel's woodwork, and a torpedo, which missed.

After ten minutes the submarine abandoned the pursuit. The barque was last seen enveloped in a cloud of smoke.

FOOD FOR STARVING BELGIANS.

BRITISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROTTERDAM, April 11.

A steamer has arrived with 27 of the crew of the British steamer Harpalyce, which was either mined or torpedoed near the Noordhinder lightship.

It is feared that twenty-six were drowned.

The Harpalyce was chartered by the Belgian Relief Committee and was conveying stores to starving Belgians.

LONDON, April 11.

A telegram from Amsterdam says that the Harpalyce was torpedoed and sank in five minutes.

The crew were Chinese, with the exception of officers.

All were thrown into the water and there was no time to lower the boats.

Vessels which went to the rescue saw the submarine's periscope.

Some of the survivors were badly wounded.

The net tonnage of the Harplyce was 3691. She was built in 1911 and belonged to J. & C. Harrison Ltd.

PORTUGUESE SHIP TORPEDOED.

CREW TAKE TO BOATS.

LONDON, April 10.

The Portuguese sailing ship Douro has been torpedoed. She sank slowly. The crew took to boats and reached the Helwick Lightship.

ONE MORE VICTIM.

LONDON, April 11.

The steamer Guernsey, five hundred tons, has been sunk off Cape Hogue.

FRENCH BARQUE SUNK BY SUBMARINE.

LONDON, April 10.

The French barque Chateau Briand has been sunk by a German submarine. The crew were saved.

THE LOST AMERICAN SUBMARINE.

OFFICER'S LETTER CREATES SENSATION

NEW YORK, April 10.

A sensation has been caused in America by the publication of a letter from the Lieutenant of the ill-fated submarine F4 which recently sank off Honolulu.

It was written two days prior to the disaster, and declared that the vessel was leaky and that the Lieutenant expected the whole thing to collapse any day.

GERMANY AND NEUTRALS.

PROTEST TO AMERICA.

"SPIRIT OF NEUTRALITY SHOULD BE OBSERVED."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, April 10.

The German Note to the United States complains that the latter has accomplished nothing by diplomatic correspondence with the Allies with regard to rights to ship foodstuffs to belligerent civilians and intimates that America has virtually acquiesced in the British Order in Council prohibiting commerce with Germany.

The Note calls attention to the fact that the Allies are daily receiving arms and ammunition from the United States and declares that while the American Government insists on the legal right to ship these, it does not with equal energy pursue its rights to ship foodstuffs and non-contraband to civilians in Germany.

The Note urges that irrespective of the formal aspect of the question of shipping of arms to belligerents the spirit of neutrality should be observed.

LONDON, April 11.

The New York "Globe" characterises the German Note as offensive and maintains that the shipment of munitions from the United States has never been questioned.

SUPPLIES FOR BRITISH SHIPS IN ATLANTIC.

GERMAN PLOT TO GET FALSE EVIDENCE

NEW YORK, April 10.

A German plot has been discovered to bribe the captains of tugboats to make affidavits that they have delivered supplies to British warships off New York.

The allegations are unfounded and several captains will be prosecuted for perjury.

MAYORALITY OF CHICAGO.

GERMAN DEMOCRAT CANDIDATE BEATEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 10.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

The Democratic candidate for the Mayoralty of Chicago, claiming a direct German descent, and relying on the German-American vote, has been beaten by over 50 per cent.

The "Daily Telegraph's" New York correspondent hails this as a reply to the Kaiser's boast that he could sway the American elections. Chicago was regarded as a stronghold of German "kultur" and the previous Mayor was a democrat.

NO TENSION WITH HOLLAND.

NEUTRALITY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, April 9.

Reuter learns that the Netherlands Minister in London has no news justifying any belief in the report of new or special tension between Holland and Germany. How the report emanated is equally unknown.

The latest news indicates that belligerents on both sides fully appreciate the manner in which Holland, with considerable difficulty but with goodwill, has hitherto maintained the strictest neutrality.

ODDS AGAINST INVASION OF HOLLAND.

FORTY GUINEAS PER CENT.

LONDON, April 9.

Insurances have been effected in London at the rate of forty guineas percent against a German invasion of Holland.

SUBMARINES IN THE SCHELDT

MISUNDERSTANDING CLEARED.

LONDON, April 10.

The announcement in the Dutch newspaper "Telegraaf," on the 6th instant, that German submarines had passed through the Scheldt on their way to the North Sea, gave rise to some misunderstanding.

Two submarines from Germany did pass Ghent by the Belgian Scheldt, and thence through the canal to Zeebrugge.

There was no question of infraction of Dutch neutrality.

LAHORE, April 10.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Apparently the German submarines from the Scheldt did not infringe Dutch neutrality. The were taken by the Scheldt to Ghent and thence by canal to Ostend or Zeebridge.

GERMANY AND ITALY.

DESPATCH OF GOODS PROHIBITED.

PARIS, April 10.

Newspapers report that the German authorities have prohibited the despatch of goods from Germany to Italy.

Empty trucks returning to Italy by the Lake Constance route are being detained at Lindau and Friedrichshafen.

MODEL NAVAL EPISODE.

CHASE OF THE GOEBEN AND BRESLAU.

GLOUCESTER'S CAPTAIN HONOURED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 9.

The Presss Bureau announces that the Companionship of the Bath has been conferred upon Captain Kelly for chasing the Goeben and the Breslau on the sixth and seventh of August.

The Goeben could have turned and sunk the Gloucester at any time, but apparently was deterred by the Gloucester's boldness, which gave the impression of support close at hand.

The combination of audacity, restraint and unswerving attention to the principal military object in holding on to the Goeben without tempting her too much, and strict conformity to orders, constitute a naval episode which may justly be regarded as a model.

The Victoria Cross has been conferred upon Naval Commander H. P. Ritchie for most conspicuous bravery while commanding the searching and demolition operations at Dar-es-Salaam.

Although severely wounded he continued on duty inspiring the men by his example until the eighth wound rendered him unconscious.

MORE ADMIRALTY AWARDS.

LONDON, April 9.

The Press Bureau announces that Captain Green of the steamship Vosges, who defied the German submarine, has been appointed a Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve and has been awarded Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry and resolute conduct.

The Admiralty expresses appreciation of the behaviour of the officers and men and has presented the officers with gold watches and each sailor with three pounds sterling. The widow of the chief-engineer receives a gold watch.

The Distinguished Service Order has been awarded to Squadron-Commander Davies and Flight-Lieutenant Pierse for repeated attacks on Ostend and Zeebrugge under heavy fire. Squadron Commander Davies on one occasion was wounded but accomplished his task.

To Commander Wilfred Munn for skilful handling of his ship in unsurveyed waters in the Shat-el-Arab operations.

To Lieut.-Commander G. B. Palmes for disabling the enemy's boats in the attack on the Suez Canal, when Lieut.-Commander Palmes was severely wounded.

The Distinguished Service Cross has been awarded to Lieuts. E. R. Corson, H. W. Orde and C. J. Charlewood for gallantry at Dar-es-Salaam; to Lieut. George Carew for continuing to pilot his ship with coolness and equanimity in the Suez Canal although his leg was shattered and his arm broken; to Chief-Gunner Middleton Sub-Lieut. Dickens and Midshipman Colson all of the Carmania when in action with the Cap Trafalgar.

The Conspicuous Gallantry Medal has been awarded to Petty-officer Clark, and Leading Seaman Gallagher for gallantry at Dar-es-Salaam.

The Distinguished Service Medal has been awarded to Telegraphist Perrow of the cruiser Gloucester and eleven men of the Carmania and six of the cruiser Sydney.

LATER.

The Distinguished Service Medal has been awarded to Petty-Officer Vernon, Seaman Upton and Stoker Puleston for service at Dar-es-Salaam; to the French aviator Grall for a gallant reconnaissance at Akaba; to five men of the light cruiser Doris at Alexandretta; to Petty-Officer W. A. Colgate for work at the Suez Canal.

The Admiralty has presented letters of approbation on vellum to six officers in connection with the sinking of U8 and U12. Such letters will be issued in cases of skill in handling ships in presence of the enemy and other high qualities, daring, resource, tenacity and quickness of mind and eye, although not necessarily performed under fire. They are equivalent to being mentioned in despatches.

Fifteen men have received the Distinguished Service Medal for the sinking of the above submarines.

SIR J. FRENCH'S DISPATCHES

BROUGHT BY PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, April 10

The Prince of Wales has arrived with Sir John French's despatches.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

LONDON, April 9.

Imports show an increase of £8,643,603 and exports a decrease of £14,342,595. Imports of food, drink and tobacco increased by £7,651,367, and exports of manufactures and cotton decreased by £4,421,735.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 9.

The death is announced of Bishop Moorhouse.

The Right Rev. James Moorhouse, D. D., Litt. D., who was born in 1826, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. After holding various livings in London, he was consecrated Bishop of Melbourne in 1876. Ten years later he was translated to the See of Manchester which he occupied until his retirement in 1903. The late Bishop was Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge in 1865, and the author of a number of theological works.

DRINK PROHIBITION.

RESULT OF WORKMEN'S PLEBESCITE.

A DIVIDED VERDICT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 10.

The first indication of the attitude of workers towards the prohibition of drink is furnished by the result of a plebiscite taken in Harland and Wolff's yard at Govan

Thirty-one per cent of the men were in favour of the prohibition, forty-four per cent, favoured the continuation of the present system, fifteen per cent to a restriction of hours and ten per cent to the prohibition of spirits.

Mr. Lloyd George received a deputation of the wine and spirit trade in the United Kingdom with regard to the restriction of drinking during the war.

It is understood that it is suggested to increase the spirit duty to five shillings a gallon as an alternative to the prohibition.

Owing to the shortage of workers in armament factories the Birmingham Corporation has decided to release a thousand employees to work in the factories.

Earl Kitchener has expressed his gratitude to the Nottinghamshire miners for curtailing their Easter holidays.

FRANCE FOLLOWS EXAMPLE OF HER ALLIES.

LONDON, April 10.

France is vigorously following her Allies' example in the anti-alcohol war. Spirits are unknown at the front.

Officers and doctors testify unanimously to the excellent physical and moral results.

Government has granted prefects discretionary powers to withdraw allowances from soldiers' wives frequenting drink-shops.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 8.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. E. P. Cawston, 9th City of Londons.

Lieut. F. A. Clifford, Engineers.

LONDON, April 8.

To-night's list of casualties totals 1,089 men, including 347 killed. Chief sufferers were Devons, Leicesters, Irish Rifles, Black Watch, Highland Light Infantry and Leinsters.

LONDON, April 9.

To-night's list of casualties totals 1,013 men, of whom 344 were killed, Chief sufferers were Suffolks, Cornwalls, Manchesters, Irish Fusiliers, London Regiment, Leicestershires, Sherwoods and Rifle Brigade.

LONDON, April 9.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. J. Nash, East Surreys.

LONDON, April 10.

KILLED.

Captain W. Megaw, Norfolks.

Second-Lieut. B. Bull, Home Counties Engineers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. T. Pocock, Liverpools.

Captain E. F. Sartorious, Grenadiers.

Second-Lieut. T. Salt, South Wales Borderers.

LONDON, April 11.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant N. McMicking, Black Watch.

Second-Lieut. A. Cooper, Scots Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. A. Coussmaker, South Wales Borderers.

Second-Lieut. J. O. Cowan, Royal Scots.

Second-Lieut. A. N. Lewis, King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Second-Lieut. G. M. Renny, Royal Artillery.

Second-Lieut. C. F. Wells, Lancashire Fusiliers.

UNOFFICIALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut. G. Ferrier, Royal Fusiliers.

UNOFFICIALLY DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. J. Miller, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 10.

The following are the names of officers in the ninety-fourth list of casualties reported from France and Belgium:—

Killed:—(Unattached list Indian Army) attached to first Royal Irish Rifles—2nd-Lieut. G. J. Laing; 41st Dogras, Capt M. A. Gizdlestone.

Died of wounds:—31st Division Signal Company (attached Meerut Divisional Signal Company) Capt. F. W. Townsend, R. E.

Wounded:—5th Guides Cavalry (attached 15th Lancers), Capt. C. B. Brewne; 3rd Company, 1st King George's Own Sappers, Jemadar Ram Rup Singh; 3rd Sappers, Jemadar Sita Ram Rao Vichari; 34th Sikh Pioneers, Jemadar Pasal Singh; 1/9th Gurkhas, Jemadar Tikaram Majhid; Burma Military Police (attached to 1/4th Gurkhas), Jemadar Tularam Gurung.

The following names of officers appear in the list of casualties reported from Egypt:—

Wounded:—Royal Indian Marine, Lt. Corser.

Mr. E. W. Lambert, Barrister-at-law, Rangoon, having been appointed a Second-Lieutenant in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is posted as Assistant Cable Press Censor at Rangoon.

ITALIAN DIPLOMACY IN THE BALKANS.

HARMONY WITH ENTENTE POWERS.

ITALO-SERBIAN AGREEMENT ABOUT ADRIATIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROME, April 8.

A semi-official Note states that Italo-Serbian conversations are reaching an agreement regarding the Adriatic.

Italian diplomacy in the Balkans conforms at all points to that of the Entente Powers, with whom it is in close agreement.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

IMPORTANCE OF CARPATHIANS BATTLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 10.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated 8th:—

Interest in the eastern campaign is now entirely monopolized by the Russian advance in the Carpathians. Despite counter-attacks by the enemy, who had obtained large reinforcements from both Germans and Austrians, the Russian offensive continues from Bartfeld to the Uzsok Pass.

The Russians now occupy a considerable portion of the summits of the range and are capturing the southern spurs in succession, so apparently, they will soon be able to deploy on a wide front and effect the long expected invasion of the plains of Hungary.

FRESH EFFORT IN WOEVRE.

In the west the interest is centered in a fresh effort in Woevre. In the east and south of Verdun they have made steady progress and captured the ridge overlooking one valley for at least two miles. They are pressing on to the important railway junction Conflans, directly between Verdun and Metz.

ITALY STILL WATCHING.

From Rome it is reported that Italy is watching the result of the Russian advance across the Carpathians and the operations against the Dardanelles before deciding.

LATER.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated 9th April:—Both sides are bringing up enormous reserves to the Carpathian battle.

The Germans have abandoned the attacks on Koszivwa which they have made for over two months with troops changed three or four times and have strengthened the Austrians with troops from the East Prussian front, where owing to the rains there is a lull.

This transfer shows that it is recognised that the battle now progressing is fraught with the gravest consequence both for Austria and Germany.

SUMMARY OF FRENCH ADVANCE.

A French communiqué contains an interesting summary of the results won since 1st April by persistent attacks in Woevre, on the German lines which run like a wedge with a point at St. Mihiel into the French territory. All round this point the French attacks renewed daily, have had constant success. On the important strategic height, they have advanced from one to two miles and all the gains have been held despite counter-attacks of extraordinary violence.

The American authorities have interned the German destroyer Eitel Friedrich and the only other German vessel still at sea is the Kronprinz Wilhelm.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 10.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Majors Rost and Saigol, I.M.S., reverted to Military duty.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major Chenevix-Trench is re-appointed to the effective list of the Political Department and posted as Assistant Secretary. Captain H. V. Biscol becomes Under Secretary, Captain S. Williams is posted as Assistant for Mekran to the Political Agent in Kalat.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. R. Dicks officiates as Conservator of Forests, Western Circle, Assam, vice Mr. Monro.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Rev. C. H. Garden is posted to the Punjab. Mr. Porter becomes Secretary and Kunwar Maharaj Singh Senior Assistant Secretary, Education Department. Mr. H. Sharp is appointed Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captain G. E. Malcolnason has been rein stated in the Indian Medical Service.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—

Cavalry Branch:—

To be Captain—P. Jones.

To be Lieutenants—G. B. Goyder, W. H. Langy.

To be 2nd Lieutenants—C. C. Goulding, H. S. Boys, C. G. Deacon and J. T. Turner.

Infantry Branch:—

To be 2nd Lieutenants—T. Z. I. Babington G. Penn-Simkins, F. F. Haigh, R. Harper, G. S. Cameron, M. T. Scholefield, T. A. Nissen, C. B. Hardwicke, J. M. S. Trelawny, F. E. N. Faithful, C. H. Cooper, J. C. Jacommon, D. A. R. Humphrey, C. G. E. Mitchell, L. R. Ogg, W. W. Sherlock, J. L. Sale, T. Pearce, W. J. Ward, C. W. T. Green, L. F. Souter, W. J. C. Lawrie, G. W. N. Rose, T. P. M. O'Callaghan, C. S. Cunningham, R. H. Crisp, D. R. M. Yales, A. W. Mercer, G. H. Allanson, G. H. Wisley, R. C. Ribey, P. H. Rice, J. B. Gebb, J. H. Wise, R. Neild, R. C. Burton, A. V. H. Gompeatz, Z.M.P.R. Denny and F. G. Bevis.

Lt.-Colonel Hunter is promoted Colonel. Major Cullen, 34th Sikhs, becomes a Lieut.-Colonel, Lt.-General H. B. Watkis is given Good Service Pension of £100 per annum vice General Cowie deceased.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Mills to be Commander, 1st Grade, and Commander Taylor 2nd Grade.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

A detailed survey of Contai Road-Contai Railway projects has been sanctioned.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. A. G. C. Fane, F.A. Farquharson, and A. A. Stoddard, Executive Engineers, and Messrs. C. E. Jeffries and W. R. Boyce, Assistant Engineers are posted to Military duty.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING.

The sixth annual social gathering of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya was held yesterday in the Hall of the Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah presiding.

The proceedings opened with the saying of prayers by the pupils of the Vidyalaya.

The pupils then went through an excellent programme of music, which was very much appreciated by the audience.

Bai Banubai Bharucha read an essay on "The Regeneration of Indian Music."

The Chairman then gave away the certificates, and addressing the assembly, said it gave him very great pleasure to be present there that evening and to present the certificates to the students of the institution. He was glad to find so many students here receiving instruction in the great art of music and he congratulated the recipients of the certificates and also Bai Banubai Bharucha on the excellent essay she had read out that evening on the "The Regeneration of Indian Music." He hoped the time would soon come when it would not be considered derogatory to one's respect to learn music. The great saints of Gujerat and the Deccan had sung their devotions in music and he hoped the students of this institution would, by singing such songs, draw themselves to Providence. He concluded by referring to the great services rendered by the Principal of the institution to the cause of Indian music.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman.

MAHOMEDAN ORPHANAGE.

MARRIAGE OF AN INMATE.

A very interesting little function took place yesterday afternoon at the Abdulla Haji Dawood Bavla Mahomedan Orphanage for girls, when the marriage ceremony of one of the inmates of the institution was performed in the presence of a number of ladies and gentlemen. The institution is one of the best conducted in the city and its special feature is that it not only maintains a number of poor orphans of the Mahomedan community but also attempts to get the elder inmates married to respectable males of the community. Havabai Noormahomed who was yesterday married to Abdul Sakur Ismail is fourteen years of age and has been an inmate of the Orphanage for the last four years. The bridegroom, who is 25 years of age, is a trader.

The ceremony was performed by Kazi Saleh Mahomed Londe, at the conclusion of which the bridegroom received the hearty congratulations of those present. A number of presents were made to the married couple, including over Rs. 800 in cash, and clothes and other articles. The entire arrangements for the occasion were carried out under the personal supervision of Mr. S. M. Edwardes, one of the trustees of the Orphanage.

Among those present were: Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Mr. O. A. Harker, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. S. C. Barodawalla, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. M. H. Lalji, Rao Bahadur K. N. Sailer, Khan Saheb F. M. Taki, Khan Saheb M. H. Taki, Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam and others.

DEPARTURE OF THE HON. MR. CLAUDE HILL.

The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, newly appointed member of the Government of India, and Mrs. Hill left Bombay for Simla on Saturday afternoon by the Punjab Mail train from Victoria Terminus station.

At the station they were met by numerous Indian and European friends with whom they spent about 20 minutes, in conversation. They were garlanded and presented with bouquets by several of their Indian friends and cheered as the train left the station.

Among those present were: The Hon. Sir Basil Scott and Lady Scott; His Highness the Maharajah of Kolhapur; His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Morvi and his heir-apparent; His Highness the Thakore of Patdi; the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla; the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim; Sir Vithaldass D. Thakersey; Mr. P. R. Cadell; Mr. S. M. Edwardes; Mr. J. Sanders Slater; the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy; Mr. Narotam Morárji Goculdass; the Hon. Dr. D. A. D'Monte; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy Lalji; Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad and many others.

A PROSCRIBED PAMPHLET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 10.

All copies of the leaflet in English headed "The Balance-sheet of British Rule in India" published at San Francisco, California, have been declared forfeited under the Press Act by the Punjab Government.

RACING AND WAR.

"OUR GOOD NAME."

LORD CURZON ON JUNKETING.

The controversy on racing and war which has been eliciting correspondence from various quarters in the columns of the English Press has brought out the following letter from Lord Curzon to "The Times."

Not being either a frequenter of races or interested in racing—though I recognize it as one of the foremost British sports—I should not in ordinary circumstances have presumed to intervene in the controversy that has occupied your columns for the last 10 days upon the desirability of holding certain race meetings in the forthcoming summer. If I do so now, it is only because the question is one which, it appears to me, ought to be decided, not by sporting considerations mainly or alone, but by far wider considerations of public good-feeling and national propriety upon which even a non-racing man is qualified to form an opinion; and because, holding strong views on this aspect of the case, I have been urged by friends of high authority in the racing world to state them, for what they may be worth, in your columns.

Racing magnates and experts have expounded with great force and moderation the arguments that rest upon the importance of maintaining the breed of thoroughbred horses, for military as well as other purposes, in this country, upon the risk of producing unemployment in classes connected with racing, and upon the sacrifices that the abandonment or suspension of engagements already entered into would entail upon more than one class of persons.

I do not impugn the weight, though I cannot in every case accept the conclusiveness, of these arguments. Money will be lost, sacrifices will have to be borne dislocation will be involved. These are serious, but I submit they are essentially side issues in the larger problem with which we are faced. That the stock of British thoroughbreds will decline, that stud farms will have to be closed, that a great national industry, if so it is, will permanently suffer because the Epsom and Ascot race meetings are praetermitted for a single season I find it difficult to believe.

But, whether I be right or wrong in this, the point does not lie there. The question is one, not of private interest, or even of the future of a notable British industry, but of public duty and national example. We have to look to the effect that will be produced upon others by what we do. I have seen it argued that the only public whom we need consider is our own soldiers in the field and, strange to say, the enemy with whom we are fighting. I can well imagine that, if we were to poll our brave fellows in the trenches, a large number would vote for the uninterrupted running of the Derby and the Ascot Cup. They would not grudge to their fellow-countrymen at home the indulgence in a popular sport, and they would probably bet upon and certainly cheer the result. As to what the Germans might think or say I am utterly indifferent.

But these two do not exhaust the classes whom we have to take into account. We must surely consider the effect that might be produced upon the peoples of our Allies, suffering privations and tortures which we have happily escaped, the peoples of neutral countries, still suspicious as to the degree of earnestness with which we are playing our part, and the public opinion of the world. Will they understand the spectacle of the British public streaming down in thousands by rail and road to Epsom or to Ascot, the one the great carnival of the masses, the other the more select festivity of the well-to-do, while the world is in dissolution and our own right to continue to exist as a free nation is undecided? Will they think it a sufficient justification that this is done to maintain the English thoroughbred for the benefit of mankind?

But there is yet another class to be considered. The supreme need of the hour seems to be that we should convince not only our opponents of our Allies of our seriousness, but *ourselves*. The conflict in which we are engaged is drawing on by solemn and heart-piercing stages to its climax; and that climax (of whose near approach thousands of our people seem to be still unaware) will in all probability be reached just about the time when the excursion trains would be depositing their gay and light-hearted freight on the racecourses of Epsom and Ascot. The sun that looks down upon their merry-making and upon the shouting of the ring would be looking down, not 100 miles away, on the struggles, the perils, very likely upon the agony of the flower of our race, pouring out their lives in order that we (and incidentally the English thoroughbred) may continue to live.

Is it to be thought of that at such a moment we should indulge in a national junketing? Courts and Drawing Rooms, and society celebrations, public dinners, boat races, cricket matches, have gone or are going by the board. Are we to persevere in our two great yearly "beanfeasts" against a background of awful tragedy and amid a world of tears? A high authority has told us that "Business as usual" is no longer a defensible cry. I witness its disappearance without a pang. But I would sooner see the ban placed on the more insidious and deadly cry of "Pleasure as usual." In my view the only motto for this time is "Nothing as usual"—until the war is finished and this tyranny be overpast.

I believe that the Stewards of the Jockey Club are shortly to meet to consider the question. They are men of the highest position and authority, who may be trusted to give impartial consideration to both sides of a not uncomplicated case. May I, without impertinence, ask them to bear in mind that they are the custodians, not merely of the interests of a great and famous British sport, but of our good name before the world?

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ELECTRIC AND MOTOR LIST.
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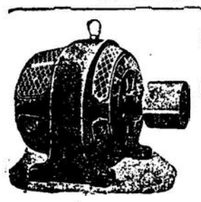

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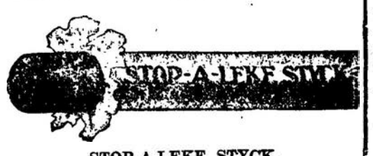

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(Continued on 6th Column.)

MACHINERY, ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL AND MOTOR SECTION.

(Published every Monday.)

IMPROVED IRRIGATION APPLIANCES IN INDIA.

The proceedings of the seventh session of the United Provinces Co-operative Conference, held at Benares in December last, have just been issued in book form, and to us the most interesting discussion was that which centred round a note prepared by Dr. A. E. Parr, Deputy Director of Agriculture, relating to the part played by the Agricultural Department in the introduction of improved water-lifting appliances. Dr. Parr showed in his note that the total cropped area of the United Provinces in 1912-13 was 35,458,000 acres, of which 9,610,474 acres were irrigated during the year. "In other words," observes the "Indian Trade Journal," to which we are indebted for much information on the subject, "more than one-fourth of the total crop area is irrigated." Of course a considerable part of the canal area is irrigated by flow. The amount of labour involved in irrigating this enormous area is naturally very great, and as our contemporary points out, there would seem to be an extensive field for appliances to cheapen the cost of raising water. The appliances which the people of the United Provinces have been accustomed to use from time immemorial consist of:—(1) The ordinary swing basket for shallow lifts, *i.e.*, irrigation from canals and rivers. (2) The *dhenkli* or lever for shallow wells giving a very small discharge. This consists of a lever with a bucket tied on one end and a counterbalancing weight on the other end. It is usually worked by hand. The lever is pulled down by a man and the bucket drops into the water and fills. Then the bucket is raised by the weight at the other end of the lever *plus* some assistance from the man at the mouth of the well. (3) The old Persian wheel for shallow wells giving a larger discharge. This consists of rough wooden gearing driving a wheel on which is suspended an endless chain carrying buckets which fill from the water in the well and discharge at the top of the wheel. (4) The *charsa* or leather bucket drawn by bullocks for wells of greater depth giving a fairly high discharge.

Dr. Parr in his note gives what will be of much interest to many of our readers, *viz.*, short descriptions of some of the improved water lifts now in use in the Western Circle.

Archimedian Screw.—This is an appliance which came to India from Egypt. It is a simple and efficient lift for depths up to about 2 feet 6 inches. Where lifts such as that are to be found, Dr. Parr says he has come across nothing so useful to the ordinary cultivator as this screw. It can be moved about from place to place without much trouble, and can be worked by one man. It is easily made, and bazar carpenters are now said to be making them in the Aligarh and Bareilly districts. They are being sold at Rs. 25 each.

Hand-driven Chain Pumps.—This consists of an endless chain running through a pipe. On the chain at intervals are flat iron discs which fit the pipe. The water is raised by these discs. This pump is useful for lifts of from 3 to 12 feet. It costs Rs. 50—70 according to the size.

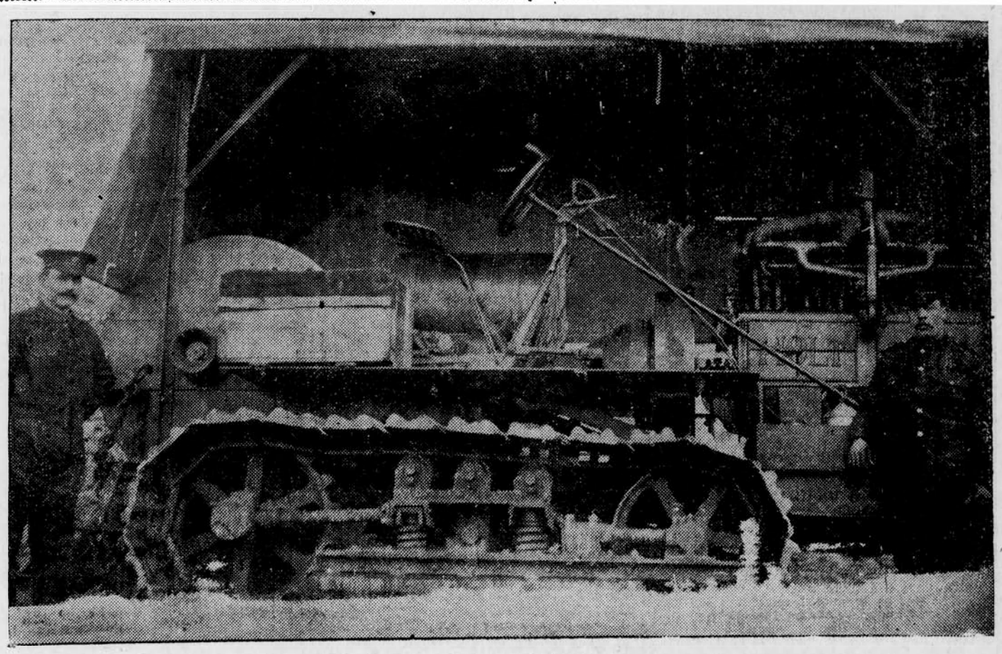
Egyptian Wheel.—This was imported from Egypt and hence its name. It is really one of the many types of Dutch wheel. It consists of two large thin iron discs. The two discs are joined togther by a number of vanes set on at an angle to the radius. The wheel is driven by bullock power. It is a very useful waterlift for shallow depths. These wheels are now being made at Cawnpore by a local firm of engineers. Its cost is about Rs. 400.

Improved Persian Wheel.—Last year is said to have witnessed a very rapid extension in the use of improved Persian wheels. These are now being used on wells of considerable depth. The Improved Persian wheel is made of iron in contrast to the old one, which was a combination of wood and earthenware. Zemindars with workshops of their own have started making these Persian wheels for their own tenants, and in addition a number of small firms are turning them out. Their cost varies between Rs. 130—180.

Oil Engines.—In the Western Circle there are many large tracts of well-irrigated country in which many wells, giving a discharge of over 10,000 gallons an hour, are to be found. These wells as a rule are of masonry resting on a clay layer from beneath which there is a flow of artesian water. The distance from the ground level to the water in the well is about 20—30 feet. With a discharge of about 8,000—10,000 gallons per hour from a depth of 20 feet water can be raised cheaper by an oil engine than by bullocks at present prices.

Zemindars and cultivators are, it is said, beginning to realize the *economic* advantages of irrigation by lift pumps and oil engines, and a number of pumping installations are now being put down in the Bulandshahr and neighbouring districts. According to Dr. Parr the demand is increasing and shortly thirty sets will be in working order. The installations, as a rule, consist of a 7 or 4½ horse-power oil engine, and a 3-inch or 4-inch centrifugal pump. The engine is put either to drive the pump direct or to drive a piece of shafting from which the pump is driven. From this shafting cotton gins, chaffcutters, etc., can be driven. As far as possible one type of engine is being put up, in order that the people of the locality may become thoroughly familiar with it.

It is interesting to learn that a school is being started to teach intelligent village labourers how to drive these engines.—*"Indian Engineering."*



Underwood War Service.

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CORDITE.

"The Candid Quarterly Review" contains a valuable paper on "Modern Explosives," which traces the use of offensive material from the Middle Ages; particular reference is made to the marks in present use:—

The propellants now used, alike in small arms and in cannon of all sizes, by civilised Powers, are all based on some modification of nitrocellulose, of which the simplest form is found in guncotton, and are like it prepared by the action of nitric acid on some organic vegetable substance. They are known by various names, such as Co-dite (British and Japanese), Smokeless B power (French), Nitro-glycerine powder (German), Ballistite (Italian), Nitro-cellulose powder (Russian and American). The powders used in each country are the subject of constant experiment with a view to improve their power and stability whilst diminishing their erosive effect on the guns—a feature in regard to which all the nitro-powders are notably inferior to the old black gunpowder. The latest details as to composition and methods of manufacture are, so far as is possible in the face of Intelligence Departments, kept an official secret; at the present time, in particular, it will be readily understood that no attempt can be made to go deeply into such questions; it would be unwise in the case of a friend and impossible in the case of a foe.

Cordite the British Service propellant used in all arms, from the Webley revolver to the 15-inch naval gun, may be taken as a general type of modern gunpowders. Its name is derived from the circumstance that it is manufactured in the shape of string or cord, varying from one-thirtieth of an inch to nearly half an inch in diameter. It was devised by the Ordnance Committee over which Sir Frederick Abel presided in 1891, with Sir James Dewar as scientific adviser. It is a mixture of guncotton and nitro-glycerine, with a small amount of mineral jelly to act as a lubricant and preservative.

SMALL SCREW PROPELLERS.

A paper more particularly interesting to the draughtsman or designer of small screw propellers, was contributed by Mr. D. H. Jackson at a recent meeting of the Institute of Marine Engineers. So far as the draughtsman is concerned, the first questions calling for his attention are:—(a) How much room will the propeller occupy? If the diameter be proportioned on past experience, will the consequent shaft-line be convenient and practicable? (b) Will the peripheral speed of the propeller be within safe limits?

For the solution of the first part of the question two well-known formulae exist, namely (1) the cube root of I.H.P.—by revolutions per minute, and (2) the square root of I.H.P.—by the speed in knots by 3. But the author of the paper is of opinion that equally close results and greater handiness of calculation may be obtained from the formula, square root of I.H.P.—by speed in knots and judging from results tabulated in the paper his contention appears amply justified.

Dealing with Tip Clearance for propellers running at very high speeds, it was stated that the clearance between the propeller-circle and the ship's skin should not be less than about 18 inches, and a vessel was instanced where this distance sufficed with the propellers running at a peripheral speed of about 15,000 feet per minute, and it is satisfactory to note that these particular propellers proved themselves remarkably efficient in every way, in spite of the high peripheral speed and relatively small clearance. On the question of pitch the author pointed out that the accepted formula was occasionally partly transposed, that is the percentage of slip was sometimes added to the multiplicand and sometimes deducted from the divisor. For determining the scantlings of the boss and blades the author preferred the Admiralty formulae to those of Seaton or Barnaby. The shape of blade, the necessary precautions to ensure a sound casting, and the isometrical projection of propeller-blades were severally dealt with in a manner which should be of real interest to the propeller draughtsman.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION IN GERMANY.

According to a report to 'Engineering' from the Rhenish-Westphalian district, the iron and steel industry towards the end of the year made an average of 60 per cent. of the normal production, in some places perhaps only 50 per cent. whilst in others it rose to 70 per cent.

The scarcity of certain iron goods which was experienced during the first months of the war, more probably from the congestion of the railways than from any direct shortage raw material, disappeared gradually with increased production and improved railway service, with the result that most finished goods which had shown a tendency to advance in price again receded at the end of the year. Another reason for the market developing in this direction lay in the fact that the Rhenish-Westphalian works, though perhaps somewhat reluctantly, generally completed their contracts entered upon before the war broke out at very low prices. Thereby quantity of cheap goods continued to come upon the market and kept down prices. At the beginning of the new year when all the old contracts had been completely disposed of prices somewhat improved, and bar iron was sold about the middle of January at a figure averaging 110 marks per ton. Taking it all round the iron and steel works, within their reduced capacity, may be said to be fairly employed; of finished goods, the demand is best for bar iron, thin plates, and some steel castings, fairly satisfactory for railway material for the permanent road, less so for tubes and heavy plates, and poorest for wire and shapes, for which latter a rise in price is understood to be under contemplation. Owing to the relatively satisfactory degree of employment, referred to, of the iron and steel works, and to the higher price already maintained for some leading lines and contemplated for others the German iron industry is regarded as in a comparatively satisfactory state. To speak of a good state of the market would, however, be exaggeration, for it must be remembered that the higher prices for the different goods do not by any means signify a direct additional profit for the works, but only serve to establish a better proportion between cost of production and selling price, and the former has in many cases risen far more than the latter. A condition of full employment at good prices only prevails at those works which in times of peace devoted themselves to the manufacture of direct military requirements; most other works are content if they, during the war in addition to costs and writings off, can earn a modest surplus. As regards raw materials, the coal market is busiest; the production of coal at the coal-mines of the Rhur district has risen during February, as compared with the previous month.

The man who leads, is the man who reads.

Experience is the name that men give to the total of all their blunders.

An appetite for good books is as necessary to the growth of mentality as is an appetite for good food to the growth of the body.

All great action comes from that rare ability which deals with the task at hand as though it had never been dealt with before.

Little men build business creeds. Big men smash them out of the materials of the past they select only that which is required for the building of the new structure. The rest they discard.

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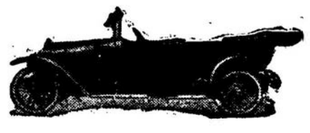

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(*Continued from 1st column.*)

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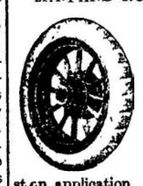

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LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MAMLATDARS' COURTS ACT.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Batchelor.)

SONU JANARDAN KULKARNI *v.* ARJUN BARKU KUNBI.

This was a civil extraordinary application under the Extraordinary Jurisdiction of the High Court.

The applicant had filed a suit under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act for restoration of possession against the opponent alleging that a lease granted by him to the latter had determined by the failure of the opponent to perform the conditions of the lease. The Mamlatdar of Erandol in East Khandesh decreed in favour of the applicant. On a revisional application being made to the Deputy Collector by the opponent, the order of the Mamlatdar was set aside. Against the order of the Deputy Collector the applicant applied to the High Court on the ground that the Deputy Collector had no jurisdiction to entertain an application in revision against a Mamlatdar's order, as, under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, it was the Collector alone that was endowed with revisional jurisdiction.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of the pleaders in both sides, held that the Deputy Collector had no jurisdiction; but, in view of the ruling in I. L. R. 36 Bom. 123, by which the opponent was misled into applying to the Deputy Collector, ordered that the application made to the Deputy Collector by the opponent be disposed of by the Collector according to law. Their Lordships made no order as to costs.

Pleader for applicant:—Mr. P. V. Kane.
Pleader for the opponent:—Mr. P. B. Shingne.

ALLEGED ABETMENT OF FORGERY BY A MUKHTYAR,

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

MOTIRAM DALPATRAM *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. N. Mehta, Additional Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad. The accused was charged with having abetted the forgery of an agreement purporting to have been passed by one Bhavandas Mohanlal at the hands of the professional forgers, Chunilal and Somnath of Umreth in 1907 and thereby committed an offence under section 467 I. P. C. and was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The facts of the case have already been reported.

The accused Motiram was a "mukhtyar" in Bhadarwa State under Revakanta Agency. He then entered into the service of one Ambashankar of Wankaner as his Gumasta. Ambashankar created a charitable trust in Samvat 1956 and appointed Motiram as the sole and independent manager of the trust estate. Ambashankar died after a short time, leaving a small portion of his property in the hands of his widow Jethi and the bulk of the property to the said trust. Jethi died in 1906 and his property was attached by the Bhadarwa State. Some time afterwards an application was made by the village people that they should be given over Rs. 5,000 out of Jethi's estate to be utilised for building a Dharmasala. The accused opposed the application and the Bhadarwa State referred both the parties to the Civil Court. During the litigation there the accused is said to have produced a document Ex. 4 which was alleged to have been forged by the accused. The accused pleaded not guilty and stated that he knew nothing of the execution of the said document and that he had been brought into trouble by a vakil named Lallubhai Kalidas and one Javer both of whom had appeared as witnesses against him.

Their Lordships had reserved the judgment which was delivered on Saturday After setting out the facts of the case their Lordships observed that they were unwilling to attach any weight to the evidence of forgers like Chunilal and Somnath. As the evidence was unsatisfactory to bring home the guilt to the accused, their Lordships set aside the conviction and sentence and acquitted the accused.

Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the crown.

QUESTION OF "JIVAI."

MEHELOL ESTATE.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

DALPATSINGJI NARSINGJI *v.* RAISINGJI NARSINGJI AND ANOTHER.

The plaintiff-appellant brought this suit for the recovery of lands in "Jivai" (maintenance) equal to one-fifth share in the properties belonging to the Merelal Estate in the Godhra Taluka of the Panch Mahals District which has devolved upon defendant No. 1, Raisingji Narhorsingji, by right of inheritance to his deceased father, and a house worth Rs. 5,000 out of the same estate for residence or in the altternative the lands known as the "Kankanpur Wanto" belonging to the estate. Shortly after the death of the late Thakore Nersingji of his two surviving widows, the younger Bajrajba gave out that she had given birth to a son in defendant No. 1 which was challenged by the elder widow Dariyaba. The Collector attached the estate and kept it under his management. The younger widow brought a suit in the Court of the First Class Sub-Judge at Ahmedabad to establish the genuineness of her son. The Court at Ahmedabad and the Bombay High Court decided that the child was a suppositious child. Thereupon the elder widow with the concurrence of the Collector took the plaintiff-appellant in adoption as the son of the late Thakore with due formality according to Hindu "Shastra." The younger widow Bajirajba appealed to his Majesty's Privy Council, who reversed the decision of the Bombay High Court and decided that the first defendant Raisingji was the genuine son of the late Thakore Naharsingji. After the decision of the Privy Council the plaintiff ceased to be the chief heir to the estate and was reduced to the rank of a "Fataya" (a young brother) and his allowance was also reduced. As he was adopted during the time the decision of the Bombay High Court was in force and as the decision of the Privy Council which decided the genuineness of the first defendant was of a later date, it should be taken as if the first defendant was born after his legal adoption, and that accordingly as he was adopted when the late Thakore had no natural son alive, he would be entitled to one-fifth share in the estate of his adoptive father according to ordinary rules of Hindu Law, but that as in this estate there was the custom of primogeniture, the natural son was entitled to take the inheritance, but was bound to make a suitable provision for the maintenance of the adopted son i. e. the plaintiff. Afterwards a "Kabulayat" (Consent in writing) was passed between the plaintiff and the defendant to give to the plaintiff the "Kankanpur Wanto." It was also agreed to execute a "pucca" document about it but the the first defendant failed to do so and hence the suit was filed.

The first defendant inter-alia pleaded that he did not admit the alleged adoption of the plaintiff by Dariaba and even if such adoption was held to have taken place still it was illegal and null and void according to the Privy Council decision. He had not voluntarily passed the "Kabulayat" but was forced to give it under compulsion and fear of injury. No pucca document was passed. The suit was time-barred.

The Lower Court held that the "Kabulayat" was a mere statement before Mr. Ewbank incorporating the terms of the arrangement. It was not an actual transfer of property. It rejected the plaintiff's claim on merits with costs.

The plaintiff then appealed to the High Court where an issue was raised—whether it was proved by Dalpatsingji that a lawful agreement or compromise for the adjustment of the First Appeal No. 281 of 1912 had been entered into as stated in his application dated 26th August 1913. The issue was sent to the Lower Court for finding. Mr. C. N. Mehta, Joint-Judge decided it in the negative. He held that the compromise was not lawful. That was a clear case of undue influence. Dalpatsingji was in a position to dominate the will of Raisingji and used that position to obtain a grossly unfair advantage over him. The compromise was grossly unfair because it was all one-sided.

The case again came on for hearing before their Lordships, who after dealing exhaustively with all the material facts in the case affirmed the judgment of the Lower Court and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji with Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the appellant.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh appeared for the respondents.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

HAJI SABU SIDICK'S ESTATE.

A CUTCHI MEMON'S TESTAMENTARY CAPACITY.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman).

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL *v.* JIMBABAI WIDOW AND OTHERS.

This was a suit in which the Advocate-General prayed that the estate of Mahomed Haji Sabu Sidick may be administered, that Jimbabai, the mother of Mahomed, and Hormusji N. Vakil, the first and second defendants, the proving executors of Mahomed's will may be ordered to render an account of their management of the estate, that the share and interest of charities in the estate may be ascertained and that trustees be appointed and a scheme framed for the charities.

Mr. Vicaji F. Taraporewalla with the Hon. Mr. Strangman appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. Mulla appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Kanga appeared for the second defendant.

Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Davar appeared for the third and fourth defendants.

Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Campbell appeared for the fifth defendant.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the seventh defendant.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

Mahomed Haji Sabu Sidick a Cutchi Memon died on the 29th September 1908 leaving a will dated 4th April, 1908. He left a large estate valued at over twenty lacks. Mahomed's mother Jimbabai and his solicitor, Mr. Hormusji N. Vakil, the first and second defendants respectively were the executors named in the will and they took probate on the 30th August 1909. Mahomed died childless leaving him surviving his mother Jimbabai the first defendant, his widow Fatmabai, the seventh defendant, a sister Khatizabai and her daughter, the third and fourth defendants and another sister and her infant son, the fifth and sixth defendants. By his will Mahomed gave (a) a house at Chhas Moholla absolutely to Jimbabai; (b) Rs. 2,75,000 for the benefit of the fifth defendant and her son; (c) Rs. 2,75,000 for the benefit of Khatizabai, and her children; (d) the income of Rs. 50,000 to his widow Fatmabai; (e) Rs. 500 monthly for her life to Jimbabai and (f) Rs. 50,000 for a house to Khatizabai and her children. Clause 24 of the will directed that his executors were to set apart Rs. 3,00,000 and they were "to spend that sum in connection with some good work or charity such as hospital etc. i.e., in connection with any such 'Khairat' that is, charity work. Clause 27 of the will directed that, in event of no son being born to him, the whole residue of his estate was to be utilized by the executors in connection with the abovementioned or any other good work of 'khairat' (charity).

The plaintiff alleged that owing to difficulties between the first and second defendants, the two executors' administration of the whole estate was at a dead-lock, the legacies had not been paid, the charities, with the exception of a musafarkhana for Hajis, had not been established, and he, therefore prayed for administration by the Court.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SECOND DEFENDANT.

The first defendant alleged that the whole administration of the estate had been taken into his hands by the second defendant who had not allowed her any share in the management. She submitted that the second defendant was solely accountable. She also made several grave charges of breaches of trust against the second defendant, who she alleged had used moneys of the estate, for his own purposes.

The second defendant denied these charges and alleged that the delay in administering the estate was solely due to the obstructive conduct of the first defendant. The third, fourth and fifth defendants were legatees under the will of Mahomed and they prayed that the directions of the will re the bequests may be carried out at an early date.

WAS THE DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY VALID?

The widow of Mahomed, the seventh defendant, contested the will of Mahomed, and raised important questions concerning the law of wills governing the Cutchi Memon community. She submitted first that Mahomed being a Mahomedan his testamentary capacity was that of a Mahomedan and he could not validly dispose of more than one-third of his estate by will. Secondly that there was a family custom, which had been uniformly acted upon, in the family to which Mahomed belonged to the effect that a more than 1/3rd could not be validly disposed of by will. If it was held that Mahomed had power to dispose of the whole and that she had only such rights in the estate as a Hindu widow would have had, she claimed that she should be given an opportunity, after the full extent of the estate, had been ascertained, to elect whether she would take under the will or claim maintenance as a widow out of the estate. She further raised the question whether the bequests to charity in Mahomed's willl were good and valid charitable bequests.

A large number of issues were raised but the main contest was on the question of the testamentary capacity of a Cutchi Memon, the plaintiff contending that it was that of a Hindu; the seventh defendant that it was that of a Mahomedan.

Mr. Taraporewalla in his opening address stated that the questions raised were of great importance to Cutchi Memons. The question was what law was applicable. If the Mahomedan law was held to be applicable all bequests to heirs would go. There were decisions on this count to show that Cutchi Memons were governed by Hindu Law in matters of inheritance and succession, and we contend that the Law of Wills is part of the Law of Inheritance. Succession and inheritance' were terms wide enough to include testamentary succession. Cutchi Memons adopted Hindu law of inheritance with all its incidents. He would produce a number of wills of Cutchi Memons, in which they had disposed of the whole of their property. These wills had never been contested and their directions had been carried out. He would prove that there was a valid custom among Cutchi Memons which enabled them, though Mahomedans, to dispose of their whole property by will, if such property was not ancestral.

Mr. Taraporewala then tendered in evidence 100 wills of Cutchi Memons which had been proved in the High Court. The first will was dated 31st September 1845 and the last 31st August 1913. In each of these wills the Cutchi Memon testators disposed of his whole property. He then submitted that Khojas and Cutchi Memons stood on the same footing in matters of inheritance and succession and tendered 79 wills of Khojas which had been proved and in which they had disposed of their whole property.

The evidence of leading shethias, and others likely to know, was then called on behalf of the plaintiff in support of the custom.

Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, solicitor was examined. He stated that he had, in the course of his practice for the last 18 years made about 50 wills of Cutchi Memons and Khojas, some of them the leading men in the community. He gave several insances of wills of Cutchi Memons in which they had disposed of the whole of their property and the wills had never been contested on the ground that a Cutchi Memon could not dispose of his whole property by will. Leading men in their community had always told him and he had always believed that in the matter of making wills the Cutchi Memons were governed by Hindu Law. No Cutchi Memon had told him that they were governed by Mahomedan Law in these matters nor had he, in the course of his practice, come across an instance in which any one had raised the question whether a Cutchi Memon could dispose of his whole self-acquired property by will.

MR. INVERARITY EXAMINED.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity was then examined. In Examination-in-chief he said:—

I joined the Bombay Bar in 1870 and have practised here for the last 44 years. When I came here I found that the opinion of the profession was that Cutchi Memons and Khojas were governed by Hindu Law in matters of succession and inheritance. From what I have seen in my practice I say that the custom prevailing in Cutchi Memons and Khojas in matters of succession and inheritance is Hindu Law. The grounds of my opinion are that I have seen many wills of Khojas and Cutchi Memons where they have purported to dispose of their whole property. I have not seen a single will where that was not so. I have been frequently asked to advise on construction of clauses, without the least suggestion that the testamentary power of a Khoja or a Cutchi Memon is not that of a Hindu. There have been several suits, in most of which I have been engaged, where the incidents of Hindu Law as to ancestral property have been considered to be applicable to Khoja and Cutchi Memons. All these suits were conducted on the footing that a Khoja held ancestral property in the same way as a Hindu and long enquiries have been made with a view to ascertain whether the properties in the suits were ancestral. I remember in a case before Scott J. raising the issue whether, in the absence of special usage with regard to power of disposals of property of a Cutchi Memon, the Hindu or Mahomedan Law applied. I wanted to raise the point that if special usage was not proved Mahomedan Law would govern testamentary capacity of a Cutchi Memon and he could not dispose of more than one-third. I have never known of any case except the last one, where a Cutchi Memon will was challenged on the ground that a Cutchi Memon cannot dispose of more than one-third. I never heard of a Cutchi Memon or Khoja widow, excepting in the last two or three years, claiming a share in her husband's estate according to Mahomedan Law. I have advised on good many titles in Bombay. Many titles depend upon alienations by devises under Khoja and Cutchi Memon wills. No one ever heard of an objection to such titles being taken, excepting recently when doubts were thrown on the full testamentary capacity of a Khoja or Cutchi Memon. Since the decision of your Lordship and Mr. Justice Macleod I have had several cases for opinion from Khojas and Cutchi Memons who have been excluded by will of their relations whether they could not file suits to recover their Shares on footing that the testamentary capacity of the testator was that of a Mahomedan. My opinion is that it will be a grand thing for the bar if the testamentary capacity of a Cutchi Memon and a Khoja is held to be that of a Mahomedan; I know of many pending suits based on this contention. My opinion upon custom as to making wills in Cutchi Memons and Khojas is founded entirely on what I have seen in practice. It was founded originally on what I was told by the then leading members of the bar. Up till the decision in 10 Bombay Law Reports my own opinion was that there was not sufficient ground for holding that Cutchi Memons had adopted Hindu Law of succession and inheritance in its entirety. I argued the point very much upon the lines that your Lordship reasoned in Datoo Ismail's Case. I have a strong recollection that that was so because I remember I made Justice Scott angry by saying that judges here followed each other like a flock of sheep. I consider that the law of wills is part of the law of inheritance and succession. My own view is that Hindus began to make wills and when that custom grew, it became part of the Hindu Law of inheritance and succession and then the Cutchi Memons adopted the Hindu Law of inheritance and succession they adopted this custom as well.

HIS DOUBTS.

In his cross-examination by Mr. Setalwad Mr. Inverarity said:—When I came to this country in 1870 members of the bar told me that Hindu Law as to succession and inheritance had been applied to Khojas and Cutchi Memons. I was not told that they were governed by Hindu Law generally but I was told that in matters of succession and inheritance Hindu Law applied. Their belief was that the law of inheritance and succession carried with it the law of wills. That was what they told me and as regards Khojas I always acted on the belief that Hindu Law of succession and inheritance applied to them. As regards Cutchi Memons I had no doubts in the beginning but doubts arose afterwards and continued till Sir Charles Sargeant's decision in 9 Bombay Law Reports, but were finally dissipated by the decision in 10 Bombay Law Reports. The other members of the profession never entertained any doubts. My belief was that incidents of Hindu Law as to ancestral property applied to Khojas and Cutchi Memons. My belief was founded on cases that came before the courts and partly from what I saw in the course of my practice. I found that Khojas and Cutchi Memons treated ancestral property in the same way as Hindus. I know that the appeal court in the case of Cassumbhoy v. Ahmedbhoy refused partition. That incident of ancestral property was not applied to Khojas. Barring that case I don't remember any case of a Khoja son demanding partition of ancestral property. I do not remember any instance of a Khoja son attempting to restrain alienation of ancestral property by his father except when the question was indirectly raised in the case of Awabai v. Ahmedbhoy. I have advised on titles on alienation by devises who took large property under Khojas' and Cutchi Memons' wills. The property so devised was very large and I know that the will gave property in a way that could not be recognised by Mahomedan Law. I saw the wills under which those bequests were made. They comprised more than a third of the estate. The devise was one of the heirs both under the Hindu and and the Mahomedan Laws. I conducted the Aga Khan case before Russel J. I do not know much about the religious tenets of Cutchi Memons and Khojas except that Cutchi Memons are orthodox Mahomedans, while the Aga Khan Khojas believe in Aga Khan as their spiritual head. I can't say whether the Khojas believe in "Doas" and "Dayans." I don't remember these names I knew that the Khoja community got up a petition to the Government. It was a long time ago and I don't remember whether it was to have the whole of the Mahomedan Law applied to them. Cutchi Memons also got up a similar petition. I am aware that a good many members of these communities desire that Mahomedan Law pure and simple should be applied.

Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed, Mr. Haji Yusuf Sobani, and other witnesses were then examined and the hearing stood adjourned.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Mulla & Mulla.

Solicitors for the defendants: Payne & Co.; Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw & Co.; Matubhai Jamietram & Madan, Shroff, Dinshaw and Dhurumsey.

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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 12TH OF APRIL, 1915.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court. No. 53.
Suits for Hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

859-13.—Mulla & M., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Jimbabai widow, and ors., Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Part Heard, Payne and Co., Matubhai J. & M., Shroff D. & D.

For Confirmation of Special Commr's Report and for further Directions & Costs.

513-10.—Mirza M. & M., R. D. Sithna v. Maganlal Hargowandas & anr., Bhai K. & G.

For confirmation of Commr's Report and for further directions and costs.

1445-14.—Madh. K. & Ch., Damodhar Anandji, a firm Ebji Umarsey, a firm, C. P. D. Cunha.

Short Cause.

20-15.—Jehangir S. M. & H., Dayabhai Tapidas v. Hurgowandas Mulchand Tyabji D. & Co.

Long. Causes.

143-13.—Malvi H. M. & R., Messrs. Harnandrai Fulchand, a firm, v. Messrs. Hardat Ramdat, a firm) Ragh. N. & Co.

914-13.—Edg. G. W. & Co., Hormusji Bomanji Khan & anr., v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan & ors., Jeh. G. & B., W. G. & Co., M. K. R. B. and Un. P. & P., Edg. G. W. & Co.

1024-14.—Unwalla P. & P., Meherbai, v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan and ors., Jeh. G. & B. W. G. & Co., M. K R. B. & Edg. G. W. & Co.

1025-14.—Unwalla P. & P., Banubai v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan and ors., Jeh. G. W. & Co., M. K. R. B. & Edg. G. W. & Co.

209-14.—Jehangir G. & B., Ladkabai, widow, v. Navivahu, widow & anr., Madh. K. & C.

477-14.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Messrs Rambillas & Co., a firm, v. Parappa Paled, a firm, Captain and V.

481-14.—Captain & V., Parappa Paled, a firm, v. Rambillas & Co., a firm, Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

820-14.—Sunderdas & Co., Ratansey Premji and anr., v. Harsey Hemraj, Kanga and S.

1000-14.—M. K. R. B. & Co., Alli Mahomed Camruddin & anr., v. T. M. Pardhy and ors., Captain and V.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court. No. 43.

For dismissal,

620-14—Little and Co., Messrs P Chrystal and Co a firm v Jasrup Bejnath a firm, Dikshit and P.

9-12—Matu J and M. Aga Mahomed Hoosein Shustry and anr v Haji Meherally Haji Kallianbhai Gangji and anr, Dikshit and P.

For Consent Decree.

394-14—Mulji and Th, Molubhai Ibrahim and Co a firm v Ramchandra Madhavram Bhatt, Daph F and D.

For directions as to costs.

857-13—Ard H D and Co, Jugmohan Dewji v Dewji Lawji and ors, Rustomji and G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

901-14—Mulla and M, Safarally Ebrahim and anr v Messrs Volkart Bros a firm, Payne and Co, Part heard.

1089-14—Patell and Ez, Chiranjilal Mahadev v Sirdarmal Fulchand a firm, M K R B and Co, Part heard, 9-4-15.

563-02—M K R B and Co, Hanumanbux Fulchand and ors v Kedarmal Govindram and anr, Patell and Ez.

Commercial Causes.

130-15—Craig B and C, Bapujee Sorabji Patel v Manilal Balabhai, Edg G W and Co.

166-15—Payne and Co, The Standard Bank Ld a firm v Dwarkadas Naranji and ors, Mans H M and Co, Edg G W and Co, For postponement.

Long Causes.

407-14.—Motichand and D., Jaynarayen Lalchand Papadia v. Govindram Umedram and ors., Captain and V.

246-13.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Gangaram Raghunath Samant and anr., v. Hari Sadashiv Khanolkar & ors., Sabnis & G., Part Heard, Chitnis M. & K., 4-9-14, Hiralal & Co., For Postponement.

S. C. CT. 206-8468-14.—In person, Dharsey Nanji Kamdar, v. Ishwarlal K. Vakil & anr., Kanga and S.

1310-14.—Crawford B. & Co., The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., v. Bei Hirabai, Khunderao L. & M.

470-12—In person, Narpar Parbat v Passu Tricum and ors, Rustomji and G, Dastur and Co.

721-12—Payne and Co, Vithaldas Goculdas v Basantlal Gorakhram a firm, Mulla and M.

818-12—Ard H D and Co, Oosman Jamal v Fardunji Nowroji Fardunji, Captain and V.

1095-14—Ard H D and Co, Ardeshir Dadabhoy Kerrawalla and anr v Nawajbai widow and ors, Mulla and M, Jeh G and B, Un P and P, Vachha and Co.

1364-14—Jeh M and S. V R Kelkar v Jagannath Dharmaji Nakwa, D J Mantri.

1264-14—Little and Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ld in liquidation v Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, Bhai K and G.

1260-14—Motichand and D, Messrs Jivanlal Laxmichand a firm v Nanabhai Cowasji Engineer, Jam R and D.

1266-14—Rustomji and G, Khatizabai v Bibanbai widow and ors, Mulla and M.

1277-14—Malvi H M and R, Hookamchand Saroopchand v Bhagirath Munnalal, M K R B and Co.

1322-14—Tyabji D and Co, Argoon Khimji Co a firm v Chugondas and Co a firm Payne and Co.

1343-14—Crawford B and Co, Turner Morr and Co Ld and ors v The Indian Newspaper Co Ltd and anr, Payne and Co.

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Smart Hat for girls 10 to 14, of tagel Straw, lined under brim and trimmed ribbon, smart frout bow of Kited ribbon. Exact to sketch. Trimmed White, Sky or Pink
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"IVY."

A New Departure in Muslin Washing Hats, having a soft crown trimmed embroidery insertion, brim of Kilted Embroidery, which gives a very becoming effect, simply trimmed band and rosette of Kilted Ribbon, Trimmed Pink, White or Sky.
Price, Rs. 4-15.

No. 58.

A Very Dainty Hat with Crinoline Crown, brim of goffered satin, edged guipure and finished tiny daisies. Back bow with ends. Brim underlined. Trimmed Sky, Pink or White. Quite the newest shape and becoming to most children. Rs. 8-8.

A Dainty Little Bonnet Composed of Satin Crinoline straw, effectively trimmed Pink or Blue ribbon, shape exact to sketch.

Price, Rs. 2-15.

"TRES CHIC"

Charming Little Copy of French Model, crown of Floral Ninon, brim of cream silk crinoline. Double Flat Bow and Streamers at back, caught up with posy of moss roses.

Trimmed strings of white Pink or Sky Ribbon.

Rs. 6-15.

No. 245.

An exceptionally dainty copy of French Model, Composed of silk, Floral Nion, lined silk, trimmed with white guipure lace edging, underlined with either white sky or pink. Satin ribbon bows and string, and full ruched front which gives a soft and becoming effect.

Rs. 4-15.

No. 247.

Neat Bonnet, of ivory satin, trimmed ivory satin straw, satin ribbon bows and strings. Double ruche of pleated ribbon inside.

Plain and good. Rs. 4-8.

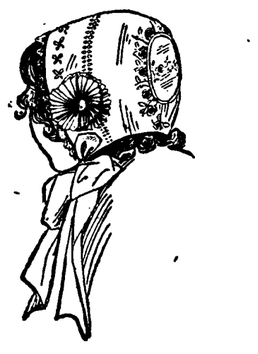
No. 247 A.

Another Bonnet, similar in style, made of fine White Bengaline, trimmed across front with satin ribbon bows.

Strings and thick double ruche of jap silk in front.

Exceedingly neat and dainty.

Rs. 3-12.



No. 246.

Dainty Little Washing Bonnet, of Embroidered Lawn, prettily trimmed rosettes of pleated ribbon and strings. Fine guipure edging round front.

Pink, Sky or White ribbons.
Rs. 3-8.

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RECONSTITUTION OF EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

NEW BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 9.

A communiqué states:—

When the Department of Education was constituted in 1910 it consisted of a Member a Secretary, a Joint Secretary and an Assistant Secretary. The Joint Secretary who replaced the Director-General of Education, dealt with all educational work.

These arrangements were admittedly provisional and subject to revision at the close of two or three years in the light of the experience gained of the work to be done.

The first objective of the new Department was to formulate a general statement of policy, more particularly in the matter of education. In order to carry out this policy it was necessary that the educational expert adviser of the Government of India should be a Secretary and in the closest touch with the Member in charge. At the same time it was realised that the abolition of the post of Director-General of Education had certain disadvantages. His extensive tours had fulfilled a useful purpose. He was able to diffuse information and to advise with experience gathered from acquaintance with all provinces. In particular he was able to bring home to the Government of India an appreciation of provincial distinctions and difficulties. It was clear from the evidence taken by the Decentralisation Commission that the Director-General had in a marked degree already established himself as a beneficial force in educational administration.

The condition of things is now different from that which prevailed in 1910. The educational policy of Government has been declared. Grants have been allotted and the Local Governments are working out their schemes upon approved lines.

The Government of India were therefore of opinion that the time had come to revert to the previous arrangement and to avail themselves of the advantages afforded by an expert touring officer who would keep in touch with all the local Governments, advise the Government of India and in effect discharge the functions which were described by the Decentralisation Commission as appropriate for an Imperial Inspector-General. At the same time they desire to emphasise the fact that there is no intention to interfere with the functions of the Local Governments and hence the somewhat inappropriate term Director-General of Education has been changed to Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.

There will therefore in future be a single secretary as in other departments of the Government of India instead of two as heretofore, while the functions of assistance and advice will be discharged by the Educational Commissioner as is the case with the Sanitary Comimssioner and other similar officers. There will also be two assistant secretaries, one with a general knowledge of administration and the other with a special knowledge of educational work. This arrangement combined with alternative rates of pay will secure a wide field of selection, thus ensuring the efficiency of the personnel on the two main sides of the department.

There will also be a Bureau of Education with a Curator. The need for such an institution has been much felt owing to the interest now taken both in and outside India in Indian education. By its enquiries and by its publications it is hoped that the Bureau will be able to keep in touch with educational movements throughout the Empire and to diffuse useful information with regard to educational matters.

HINDUSTAN BANK CASE.

CONVICTIONS UPHELD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

LAHORE, April 9.

Sir Donald Johnstone and Mr. Justice Shadilal to-day passed orders in the first Hindustan Bank appeal.

The conviction of Daulat Rai and Hari Chand, late managing Director and manager of the Bank respectively, were upheld for the offence of falsification of the balance sheet, but the sentences were reduced in the case of Daulat Rai from seven years' imprisonment and Rs. 15,000 fine to four years' imprisonment and Rs. 6,000 fine and in the case of the manager from two to one year's imprisonment.

SHOCKING STORY OF A CANNIBAL WOMAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 9.

A Howrah correspondent says that a great local sensation was caused by the arrest of what is tecribed as a cannibal woman at Kadantala. She is said to have attacked two children, one of which is in the general hospital in a precarious condition. She bit the child on the cheek and was found to be sucking his blood when the police arrested her. She has a repulsive appearance with large protruding eyes.

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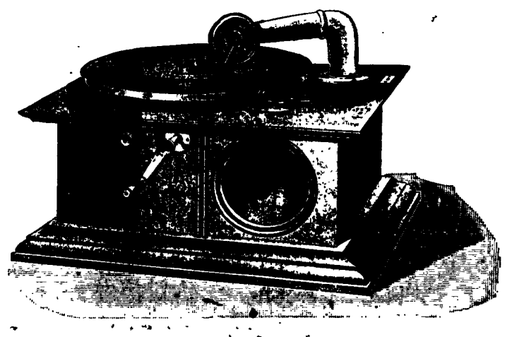

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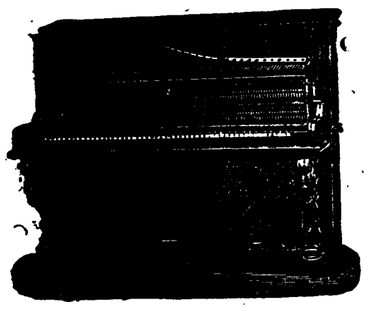

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30 pills packet	0	1	6	195	„ with a metal box	0	8	0
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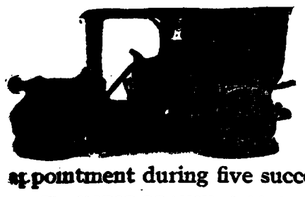

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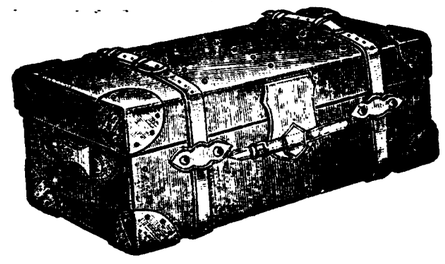

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FOR THE ALIMENTARY REGIMEN OF THE DIABETES.

PER DOZEN Rs. 3-12.

FRESH MESSINA LEMONS

As. 12 PER DOZEN

S. PELLEGRINO MINERAL WATER

As. 8 PER BOTTLE.

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